

# Archaeologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. VI, NO. XXII.

---

APRIL 1889.

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## THE BLACK FRIARS OF CARDIFF:

RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

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(*Read at Cowbridge, August 1888.*)

IN the year 1887 steps were taken by the Most Noble the Marquess of Bute for bringing to light the ancient Priory and Church of the Black Friars of Cardiff, of which all traces had disappeared. Report ran that on the west of the Castle there had at one time existed considerable ruins, but these had given place to cottages existing within recent memory. The site once discovered, Lord Bute pursued assiduously his explorations until the whole design of the buildings lay exposed. These have been accurately traced out in the accompanying plans drawn up by Wm. Frame, Esq., architect to his Lordship. This present paper proposes to deal only with the excavations of the Priory, supplying afterwards the somewhat meagre details of its history.

The Priory must have been approached by a bridge over the Taff, beyond the Meskin or western gate of the town. Entering by a porch on the western side, traces of which remain, the visitor finds himself in the west cloister, from which he enters the cloister-garth, of quadrangular shape, measuring approximately 80 by 85 feet. This was invariably the burying-place of the

friars. The cloister ran round the east, north, and west sides, the church (which is almost due east) forming the fourth, and its north aisle supplying a south cloister for processional purposes.

It may be well to remark, from the outset, that the Black Friars adopted a common plan of building. Much, therefore, that is here set down as merely probable may be taken as almost amounting to certainty when viewed in the light of plans of other English priories of the same Order. Cardiff bears an affinity to Canterbury and Norwich; but many minor details are supplied from other houses, such as Lancaster and Gloucester.

Turning our attention to the church, we find that the choir ("quere") measured internally 80 by 28 feet. No fragments of walls have been met; but traces of concrete, deposit, and lime can be detected, thereby indicating the dimensions. The whole building has suffered severely from marauding hands, the stones having been extensively used for other building purposes. The church suffered in the general conflagration, when, in 1404, Owen Glyndwr set fire to the entire town, excepting only Crockerstone Street, which he spared from love of the Friars Minors who abode there.

At first sight the general absence of stonework might indicate that the choir had never been rebuilt; but such an opinion cannot hold good for two reasons: first, the friars were conventual, and rigorously bound to the daily choral service. Of all parts of their cloistral buildings this was the most indispensable for their daily routine of life. Secondly, in conventual churches the choir was likewise the *presbyterium*, or sanctuary, in which the public offices of the church were celebrated. Their motto was "*Laudare, Benedicere, Prædicare*" (to praise, to bless, and to preach). The especial feature of their Order lay in blending the contemplative life of praise and prayer with the active ministry of preaching; hence we gather with absolute

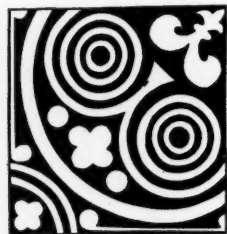
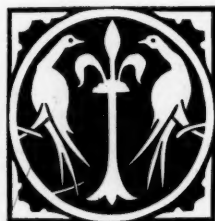
certainly that in the restoration after 1404 the choir must have been the first to rise from its ashes. The length, 80 feet, need not appear abnormal, since the choir lent itself to the double purpose of *presbyterium* and choir strictly so called. Not unfrequently a screen separated the two portions, while in later times the custom arose of having the friars' choir behind the altar, and altogether shut out from the *presbyterium*.

The internal measurements of the church are 107 ft. by 60. There are, at the same time, indications of greater length, probably the dimensions prior to the mishap of 1404. The whole interior length of the nave, on this supposition, would be 120 feet. These dimensions lend proper proportion to the otherwise seeming abnormal length of choir, and form a symmetrical whole. From the unmistakable return of the masonry at the north-west angle of the church, it is certain that the later church did not extend beyond 80 feet. The south wall is unbroken throughout its entire length, and the north nearly so. It is a more difficult matter to determine whether the church consisted simply of one vast nave, or whether it had not rather north and south aisles. There are indications of masonry having existed in the proper lines for both aisles; at least no other supposition lends itself to account for the beds of lime and mortar that fall in due course with the lines of aisles. The absence of any external south cloister suggests the common expedient of having a north aisle. This being so, if it be granted that a north aisle existed, the plan of the building requires equally a south aisle to bring the choir into its proper position. It was by no means uncommon for all to be covered with one slanting roof.

Regarding the church as fashioned upon the lines of contemporary Dominican churches, it would be of the Early English style, consisting of nave and two aisles, with triple-light window towards the east; and having, besides the high altar in the choir, altars at the termination of each aisle (to the east), dedicated in all

likelihood to St. Dominic, the founder of the Order of Friars Preachers (Black Friars); and to some other Saint,—possibly St. Paul the Apostle, the patron of the Order in England; or St. Richard of Chichester, a great friend in life of these friars, who were his associates and biographers, and who raised the first church in England to his memory. On the northern side there are indications of a door-jamb and of a window-jamb; but, strange to say, the latter is inverted in position, and must have been so changed designedly.

About a dozen whole tiles and very many fragments of tiles and earthenware have been turned up. The earthenware is all of modern date, the *débris* of modern buildings on the site. The tiles measure 5 to 5½ in.



Tiles found at Blackfriars, Cardiff.

square; are of well burnt clay, once highly glazed; of deep green tint with yellow designs, as shown in the annexed illustrations. One displays the fleur-de-lys with birds, begirt with a circular band, with corner patterns. Another tile, the one quarter of a complete design, is made up of quatrefoils and circles with fleur-de-lys; a third displays a shield with three heraldic lions; a fourth represents a steed and rider with brandished sword, 5½ in. square; others are plain, of sage-green hue. Only one border-tile is clearly discernible, of vine-leaf pattern, 2½ by 5 in. The enamel is much worn, but the accompanying designs show them in their present condition. In all probability they were once the flooring of the sanctuary.

A leaden bulla, 2 in. in diameter, of Pope Innocent IV,



was found among the *débris*. It bears no date; but it must have been issued between the years 1243-54, the term of that Pontiff's reign. One side displays the busts of the Apostles Peter and Paul, with the letters S. PE. (St. Petrus), S. PA. (St. Paulus).

The oldest representation of the holy Apostles is that on a bronze medal in the Vatican Library, some 3 in. in diameter, executed in a fine style of classical art, and the heads finished with great care. It was found in the Cemetery of Domitilla, and has every appearance of having been executed in the time of the Flavian emperors.

The bulla of Pope Innocent, without being a facsimile, borrows the likenesses from this early Vatican



Papal Bulla found at Blackfriars, Cardiff.

medal, which accordingly lend it especial interest. It is encircled by diminutive bead-work, the same separating the busts of the Apostles. On the obverse side it has the inscription, in bold Roman letters, "Innocentius III." We have cognizance of seven bulls issued by this Pope to the English Black Friars, but the bulla in question cannot have belonged to any one of them. None of them relate in any way to the Cardiff Priory. Three are grants of privileges to Father Bartholomew, a friar of the Order, a natural son of King John, who is styled in each "*frater Regis Angliæ*"; brother, therefore, to Henry III. The first bull dispenses with his ban of illegitimacy, that he might take holy orders, and even become a prelate. He eventually became

chaplain to Innocent. The bulla in question was rather one attached to a grant of indulgence bestowed upon some person of distinction buried within this church. A similar one was found attached to the neck of a body interred in the church at Ipswich.

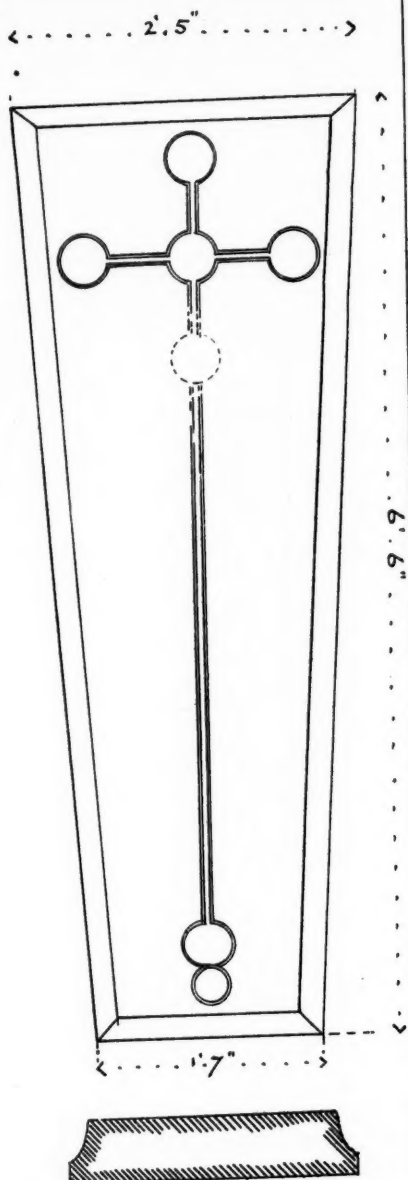
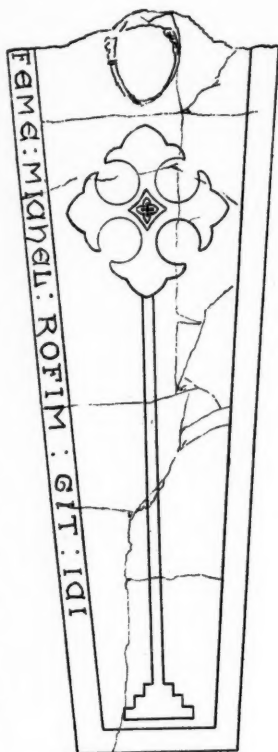
The Priory Church at Cardiff was used for such burial purposes. The first person of distinction laid to rest here, of whom we have record, was John de Egglescliffe, Bishop of Llandaff, himself a Dominican friar. "He is supposed to have taken his surname from Eaglescliffe, near Yarm, in Durham, and early in life entered the Dominican Order, being for some time attached to the Black Friars of London, and in much esteem at the royal court. He had letters of safe conduct, Jan. 28th, 1296-7, enduring until Michaelmas, for going to the General Chapter of the Order at Venice. (*Pat.*, 25 Edw. I, p. 1, m. 19.) In the Exchequer he received, May 29th, 1302, an alms of 73s. for three days' food of his convent of London; July 27th, 1305, £10 for the provincial chapter at Oxford; and Oct. 28th, 1309, the pension of £50 to the Friar-Preachers of King's Langley. (*Rot. Garder. Elemos.*, 30 Edward I; *Exit. Scac. Pasch.*, 33 Edward I, m. 3; *Ibid.*, Mich., 3 Edward II, m. 8.) Afterwards he went to Rome, and became the Pope's Penitentiary.

"In 1318 Edward II wrote to Pope John XXII, May 28th, recommending him for the bishopric of Glasgow. His bulls for consecration were issued July 17th. Such, however, was the opposition to this royal nomination in his episcopal city that he was appointed to the titular bishopric of Bethlehem, 1319. In 1322 he was appointed to the see of Connor in Ireland, but it is doubtful if he ever took possession. By a bull of June 20th, 1323, he was translated to Llandaff, arrived at his diocese June 9th, 1324, and received the temporalities August 13th following. (*Pat.* 18, Edward II, p. 1, m. 31; *Bullarium Ord. Præd.*) After governing his diocese for nearly twenty-three years he died at Bishton or Bishopstown, then called Llanadwaladr,



BLACKFRIARS : CARDIFF.

FAME:MICHAEL:ROFIM:GIT:IAI:



Jan. 2nd, 1346-7, and found his last resting-place amongst his brethren of Cardiff, three miles distant from his episcopal city." (Neve's *Fasti*; *Anglia Dominicana* of Rev. Raymond Palmer, O.P., p. 343.) In all likelihood his tomb was the one indicated in the centre of the choir. When discovered it bore traces of having been disturbed, and portions of several bodies, laid indiscriminately, lay within.

Many bishops, especially of the Order, were laid to rest in conventual choirs. Richard of Wycherley, Suffragan to the Bishop of Worcester, 1502, was laid in the friars' choir at Worcester; and by him Richard Wolsey, Bishop of Down and Connor, 1453,—both of the Order; Gervase de Castro, Bishop of the Order, 1370, was buried in the choir of Bangor; Alexander Bache, a friar, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1394, was laid in the choir of Hereford. Speaking of Bishop Alexander Baglee of Chester, who died at Hereford in the time of Edward III, Leland says, "the King cam to his funeralls there: the Bysshope was buried in the Quiere of the Blake Freres, undar a goodly flate stone." (*Itinerary*, vol. viii, p. 77.) "A goodly flat stone" of this description was found outside the church of Cardiff, on the north side, in a leaning position, as if cast there; which, if one may hazard an opinion, formed the slab that covered Bishop Eggescliffe. It is of common limestone, 6 ft. 6 in. in length by 2 ft. 5 in., at the head, in breadth, and 1 ft. 7 in. at the foot, and has, running its entire length, a cross slender in the arms and trunk, but terminated by a bold circle at each extremity. The absence of any inscription seems to indicate that another slab with inscription was placed above, in the pavement, or that the tomb was so well known as to require no further identification.

Another tombstone was found beyond the western door of the church. It bears a lesser though more florid cross, with something resembling a face towards the head. It is of smaller dimensions than the first, and has the inscription cut along the left edge, ... FEME MICHEL

ROFIM GIT ICI (Here lies the wife of Michael Rofim). Traces of other tombs have been found, notably one towards the eastern extremity of the south aisle, from which bodies were seen protruding. These have been since respectfully enclosed in brick.

Nothing more of interest remains to be said regarding the church.

The vestry lay contiguous, on the north side of the choir. An inventory of its furnishings will be given later. In passing we may note, "Item, a peyer of orgaynys" and a bell, described as of the "black Frears of Kardiff", which found its way to London, to one John Coore, a grocer, sent as far as Bristol by a wight named Lambert, at a cost of 3s. 8d.

Traces of a passage, the entrance to the choir, can be discerned; but it is impossible to furnish the precise lines of these buildings. Judging from similar edifices, as at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the library and chapter-house would be on the upper story, with east cloister beneath. The cloisters, running round the east, north, and west sides, measure about 110 ft. They would hardly occupy the total width, 17 ft.; but would, in all likelihood, scarcely exceed 8 or 9, the remainder being devoted to conventual offices, such as class-rooms, etc. The dormitory cells would, in this disposition of the priory, form the upper story on the north and north-west sides. A line of masonry in the quadrangle, terminating abruptly, may have been the foundation of the exterior stone stair of approach, as at Gloucester. The refectory would adjoin the kitchen, traces of whose fireplace remain, as indicated on the plan. If the right position be secured, the dimensions in this priory were 45 ft. by 18. The public offices were extensive, but commonly low-pitched, while the cells were of the smallest proportions. Those at Lancaster measured only 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.

The numerous gifts of oaks donated by Henry III and other monarchs for conventual building purposes leave no doubt as to the general appearance of the

entire house, which would structurally consist of stone and massive oaken rafters, with pointed gables and dwarfed, square windows above. A lesser refectory would adjoin the greater, wherein the infirm would partake of flesh-meat by dispensation from the common rule of abstinence perpetually observed in the greater. The outlying buildings to the north-east, spoken of at the time of the surrender as house with stable and garden, would comprise bakehouse and brewhouse. The remaining buildings would lend themselves to domestic offices, such as stores, with portion for guest-quarters. A well and open drain were laid bare at the extreme north-east corner. The Priory would likewise have its gardens, with fisheries in the Taff, and probably its water-mill.

How the Priory of Cardiff was enabled to rise from its ashes we have no positive indication ; a negative one may be construed from the absence of local gifts of importance, while it may not improbably have found the good fortune that attended the Priories of Bangor and Beverley, rebuilt by the munificence of royalty.

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## THE NORWICH TAXATION AND THE DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF.

BY THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, F.S.A.

(Read at Cowbridge, August 16, 1888.)

IN the Introduction to the "*Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ*, Auctoritate P. Nicolas, circa A.D. 1291, printed by Command of His Majesty King George III in pursuance of an Address of the Ho. of Commons of Gt. Britain, in 1802", mention is made of two other Taxations,—(a), an earlier one made in pursuance of a grant by Pope Innocent to Henry III, of the first fruits and tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices for three years, and sometimes called *Pope Innocent's Valor*, sometimes the *Vetus Valor*, and sometimes *The Norwich Taxation*, from the circumstance of its having been principally executed by Walter de Suthfeild, Bishop of Norwich; and (b) a later one, entitled the *Nova Taxatio*, "as to some part of the province of York, made in the year 1318 (2 Edward II) by virtue of a royal mandate directed to the Bishop of Carlisle; chiefly on account of the invasion of the Scots, by which the clergy of those border counties were rendered liable to pay the former tax."

Neither of these two has been printed, nor is there any intimation given of the existence of the MSS. containing them; indeed, the limited area and special occasion of the latter, and the fact that the former was superseded by the more important one of A.D. 1291, rendered it less necessary that they should be printed, even if known to exist; and so we have only had available the second of the three, viz., *The Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, the importance of which is manifest from the fact that "all the taxes as well to our kings as to the popes were regulated by it until the survey made in the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII; and because all

the statutes of colleges in our Universities, which were founded before the Reformation, are also interpreted by this criterion, according to which their benefices under a certain value are exempted from the restriction in the statute, 21 Henry VIII, concerning pluralities."

In the course of last year, however, a zealous and intelligent antiquary, Mr. Rowley Morris, discovered a MS. in the British Museum (Cotton Collection, Vitellius) which proves, from internal evidence, to be a portion of the first of the three Taxations, the *Vetus Valor* or Pope Innocent's *Valor*, and embraces the three dioceses of Bangor, St. Asaph, and Llandaff. That for St. David's is not among them. The greater portion of St. Asaph has been published in the *Montgomeryshire Collections* for 1887, pp. 331 *et seq.*, with some interesting notes on the Montgomeryshire section, and I have given a summary of the whole in my shorter *History of St. Asaph*, in the S.P.C.K. Diocesan Series.

Of the Bangor and Llandaff returns no account has yet been published. I trust, therefore, it will not be uninteresting; I am sure it will not be inappropriate that at this our Meeting within your diocese, and under the auspices of your Lordship as our President, this early and important contribution to its history should be made known.

Before, however, entering fully into the details of this particular diocese, it will be well to mention some points that are common to two or more of them, and to show by a comparison with the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, the special value of this earlier record.

1. The deaneries are more extensive in the earlier than in the later Taxation,—an evidence that the work of organisation and subdivision had been brought to bear upon them in the interval of forty years.

2. The lists of the churches are more full in the earlier than the later one, the names of many parishes occurring in the first that are omitted in the second; and this is of particular interest because it proves that

many churches existed at that time which have been supposed, from the later omission, to have been of subsequent foundation.

3. "Portiones", on the other hand, are mentioned more often in the Taxation of 1291 than in that of 1253, though we know them to have been actually fewer. This is probably owing to the greater attention drawn to their general insufficiency, and the injunction of Archbishop Peckham that they should be united so as to supply a more adequate income for their holders.

4. This union will account, in some measure, for the increase in the value of the livings, inasmuch as those below a certain sum were not taxed at all, whereas the small portions joined together brought them within the requirement.

5. In St. Asaph and Llandaff a valuable addition to our knowledge of the names of the clergy is given in the names of the jurors by whom, in each deanery, the valuation was made. It is by means of these especially that we have been able to identify the record as *The Norwich Taxation*. Such names, under the head of "Llandaff", are "Maurice the Precentor" (*Pat.*, 28 Henry III, i.e., 1243), and "Ralph of Newcastle", who had been made Archdeacon in 1242, but was displaced in 1244 to make way for Thomas, the King's chaplain, and probably received the prebendal stall as a *solutium*. And under St. Asaph, "David the Dean", who in 1244 witnessed a release of tithes in Kinnerley to Haughmond Abbey (Eyton's *Shropshire*, x, 373), and "Gregory, a canon", who as precentor in 1239 witnessed the grant of tithes in Llanfair Caereinion by Bishop Hugh to the nuns of Llanllugan. Other names may yet be identified from other contemporary records.

6. The value of the benefices, and its relative increase during the interval between the two Taxations, may be seen from the following table :

Sum Total, A.D. 1254.				Summa Spirit., A.D. 1291.			
St. Asaph	£208	9	8	...	£1332	18	9
Bangor	134	8	11	...	698	16	8
Llandaff	834	1	4	...	1154	14	8

In this later Taxation the temporalities, *i.e.*, the income derived from land as distinct from the spiritualities, or that derived from tithes and offerings, are given separately, and include the property of the religious houses. They are returned for St. Asaph at £157:17:1; Bangor, £162:9:1½; Llandaff, £922:17:8.

7. Turning from the general to the particular features of the earlier or *Norwich Taxation*, we find the following appropriations of parish churches to religious orders in—

(a.) St. Asaph.—To the Cistercians: Berriew, Holywell, Llangollen, Wrexham, and Llanllugan (a nunnery); to the Knights Hospitallers: Tregynon and Kinnerley. From the tenths for the religious houses being £1:16, we gather that their annual value was £18.

(b.) Bangor.—To the Cistercians: Llangurig, Dwygyfylchau, Llanegryn; to the Knights Templars: Penmachno; Knights Hospitallers: Carno.

(c.) Llandaff.—The Priory Church of Ewenny (Benedictine), the Priory Church of Malpas (Cluniac); Kenfig to Tewkesbury Abbey (Benedictine); Rhumney: St. Mellon's and St. Peter's, to St. Augustine's (Bristol).

8. In St. Asaph we find the ancient "Deanery of Powys" corresponding to its later subdivisions of Pool, Caereinion, Cedewain, and Mechain. In Bangor we have eight deaneries for the later ten.

9. In Bangor the only names of jurors given are those connected with the Cathedral Chapter, *viz.*,—"William the Dean, Master Cadwgan and Quelenu,<sup>1</sup> Canons"; but the list of parishes is far more complete than in the printed Taxation of A.D. 1291.

10. In St. Asaph the jurors in each deanery consisted of three or more, and included the rural dean (*decanus loci*) or the "official" of the deanery, probably different names for the same officer. These names are here enumerated in the hope of leading to further information about them.

<sup>1</sup> This name occurs in Llyn "Quellyn", Carnarvonshire.

## ESTIMACIO ECC'AR' EP'ATUS ASSAVEN'.

Dec' de	Facta per Juratos.
<i>Ros and Rewer.</i> ( <i>I.e.</i> , Rhos and Rhyvoniog = Rhos, Denbigh, and Llanrwst).	David <sup>1</sup> Dec' Ecc'e de S'co Assaph' Gregor' <sup>2</sup> cano'icum ejusd' eccl'e R. Offic' de Ros Ph'm rectori' de Lhanwruste
<i>Powys.</i> (= Cedeweyn, Caereinion, Meechain, and Pool.)	Adam, Offic' loci Yvone, rectore ecc'e de Pola Anianu', Vicar de Kegidua Madocum, Capellanu' de Manaon & Alios de cap'lo
<i>Henglefen.</i> ( <i>I.e.</i> , Englefield = St. Asaph and Holywell.)	B. decanu' loci Adam, cap'llanu' de Nannerch Joh'm, cap'llanu' de Helegen
<i>Marchia.</i> (= Oswestry and part of Llanfyllin.)	H. decanu' loci Madocu' rectore' de Llanemoneych P. <sup>3</sup> vicar' de Albo Monasterio
<i>Keveiliauc and Maudoe.</i> (= Cyfeiliog.)	Tuder, Decanu' loci Yor', fil' Keing D. vicar'
<i>Maelaur.</i> (- Wrexham and part of Bangor and Llangollen.)	Joh'em, Decanu' loci Adam de S'c'o Leonardo Joh'm cap'llanu'...
<i>Monte Alto.</i> (- Mold and part of Llangollen.)	Kenwric, Dec' loci Pefad (?), cap'llanu' de Lantisilian Joh'm Rufie, rectore' ejusd' ecc'e
<i>Ederniaun.</i> (= Penllyn and Edeir-nion.)	Anianu' decanu' loci David, cap'llanu' de Langar Joruth, cap'll'm de Lanllyen <sup>4</sup>
EP'ATUS BANGOR'.	
Taxac'o bonor' temp'al Ecc' Cathedr' Bangor'.	Will'm ejusdem ecc'e Decanu' Magr' Cadducanu' & Quelenu' ejusd' ecc'e Canonicos

<sup>1</sup> David, Dean, 1244, probably signed, as witness, a release of tithes in Kinnerley to Haughmond Abbey. (Eyton's *Shropshire*, x, 373.)

<sup>2</sup> "G. Cantor Ecc'e Assaven'" witnessed Bishop Hughes' grant to the nuns of Llanllugan A.D. 1239. (B. Willis, ii, 24.)

<sup>3</sup> Sir Philip Fitz Leofth, vicar, 1223.

<sup>4</sup> Llanuwchllyn (?).

## ESTIMACIO ECC'AR' EP'ATUS LANDAV'.

Dec' de	Facta per Juratos.
1. Landavie	Enean rector' de Maghan, Decanu' Magr'm Ada' rect' de Bonevileston Yvnone', <sup>1</sup> vicar' de Landaghe Thoma', rec' de Barry Will'm, vicar' de Kerdif
2. Bergeveny	Ph'm, vicar' de Lantrilogh Adam, firmarium de Lantrilogh Magr'm Joh'm, vicar' de Landinegat Thom', vicar' de S'to Moghan
Estimac'o'es P'bendar' Landav' Ecc'e	Mauric's Cantore' Ph'm de Kensington', p'cur' Archid' Land' Magr'm Rad's de Novo Castro Henr' de Lankarvan <sup>4</sup>
N.B.—Prebends enumerated:	
	Magr' Hugo de Bella Aqua & de Land'
	„ Radulph de Novo Castro
	„ Henr'
	„ Galfri de Burgo <sup>5</sup>
	„ Petri in Bella Aqua
	„ Cancellar'
	„ Archid' (in solidum)
	„ P'centor
	„ Mathie
	„ d'ni Aubrici
	„ Phil' de Kensington'
	„ R. de Nebeton
	„ Thesaur'
Eccl'iar' Com'une Land'	Apparently held by the Chapter in common
Dom' Religios'	Prior de Langiwain Abbas de Lira
3. Inferior Wenc'	Andr', vicar' de Karlion, Decanu' Roger, vicar' de Nova Villa Rob'm, vicar' de Martheregenin Nich', rectore' de Lanmihangel

<sup>1</sup> Ivor occurs as a Canon of Llandaff, to whom custody of the see was given in 1229.

<sup>2</sup> Maurice, Precentor, 1243. (*Pat.*, 28 H. III.)

<sup>3</sup> Ralph of Newcastle made Archdeacon of Llandaff in 1242: displaced in 1244 to make way for Thomas, the King's chaplain. Probably he had this prebend as a *solatium*.

<sup>4</sup> Not mentioned in G. T. Clark's account of Llancafarn. (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xi.)

<sup>5</sup> William de Burgh, King's Chaplain; Bishop, 1246. Probably Galf' was a brother.

Dec' de	Facta per Juratos.
4. Uska	Ric' Capellann' de Uska, Decanu' Mag'r Mauric', rect' de Landlovel Will'm, vicar' de Trelleick Ph'm, rectore' de Lanmyhangel David, cap'll'm de Landefol
LANDAV'.	
	Tempore pacis facta per
5. Gronyd	Thom', vicar' de Lanblethnan, Decanu' Willm', vicar' de Lanmaer Rob', rectore' de Marecros Adam, rec' S'ce Brigide
6. Novi Burgi	Adam, rec' de Lanmihangel, Decanu' Mauric', rec' de Merisfen Cradocu', vicar' de S'co Melano Willm', vicar' de Basselyk

LANDATH.	
1254.	Valor. Decim. 1291.
Ecc'a de la Tawe . lxs.	vjs. Tawey & Rotheri, <sup>1</sup> iiij <i>li</i> .
" Lanhare . xxs.	vjs. n. Lanhan, <sup>2</sup> ij <sup>m</sup>
" S'ci Petri cu' Capella' de Eg-loiswenen . vj <i>li</i> .	xijs. Petrestone <sup>3</sup> cu' Capell', vj <i>li</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
" de Lanririth . x <sup>ma</sup>	j <sup>ma</sup> Lanririd, <sup>4</sup> cs.
" Bonevileston iiij <i>li</i> .	viijs. Benevileston, vj <i>li</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
" Pendenloin vj <i>li</i> .	xijs. Pendenelen, <sup>5</sup> iv <i>li</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
" S'ci Georg' . vj <sup>ma</sup>	viijs. De S'co Georgeo, <sup>6</sup> x <i>li</i> .
" S'ci Mich'i . xls.	iijs.
" S'ci Fagani cu' Vicar' & Capella viij <i>li</i> .	xvjs. S'co Fagano, <sup>7</sup> xiiij <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
" S'ci Nichol . x <i>li</i> .	xxs. S'co Nich'o, xiiij <i>li</i> . vjs. vii <i>d</i> .
" de Radur . iiij <i>li</i> .	viijs. Penmark, <sup>8</sup> xxiv <sup>m</sup>
" Nenmark . xx <i>li</i> .	xls. Lanaruan, x <i>li</i> .
" Lankervan . xx <i>li</i> .	xls. Porthkirey, lxvj <i>li</i> . viij <i>d</i> .
" Portiri . vj <i>li</i> .	xijs.
" Hukheloben ij <sup>ma</sup>	ijs. viij <i>d</i> .
" S'ci Mich' de Barri . ls.	vs. Barri, iiij <sup>m</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Roath.<sup>3</sup> Whitechurch.<sup>5</sup> Cap' (Pendoylan).<sup>2</sup> Llanharry<sup>4</sup> Llantrithyd.<sup>6</sup> St. George-super-Eley.<sup>7</sup> Llaniltern Chap'.<sup>8</sup> Abb. Glouc.



1254.	Valor.	Decim.	1291.
Ecc'a de Caddokeston vij <sup>ma</sup>		ixs. iiij <sup>d</sup> .	Caddocestone, lxxvjs. viij <sup>d</sup> .
" Mulye . xli.		xxs.	Sulli, xli.
" Winso . xli.		xxs.	Wonso, <sup>1</sup> xli.
" S'ci Mich' de			
Kenny . iiij <sup>ma</sup>		vs. iiij <sup>d</sup> .	
" S'ci Andr' . xli.		xxs.	S'co Andr', xivli. vjs. viij <sup>d</sup> .
" de Bageneston xxs.		xij <sup>d</sup> .	Beadston, vjs. viij <sup>d</sup> .
" Penmarch cu'			
Vicar' . vjli. xxs.		xij <sup>s</sup> .	Pennarth <sup>2</sup> cu' Capell', iiijli.
" Landuh cu'			
Vicar' et Capella vjli.		xij <sup>s</sup> .	
" Lanmeder . vjli.		xij <sup>s</sup> .	Lanedern, <sup>3</sup> v <sup>m</sup> vjs. viij <sup>d</sup> .
" Merthyr . lxs.		vjs.	Merthir, c
" Kelligaer . iiij <sup>ma</sup>		vs. iiij <sup>d</sup> .	Killegan, iiijli.
" Eglisulan . xli.		xxs.	V. de Eglisulan, lxxvjs. viij <sup>d</sup> .
" B'e Marie de			Kardif <sup>4</sup> cu' Capell' & Ec'
Kerdif cu' Ca-			de Landoth, xxli.
p'llis . xx <sup>ma</sup>		ij <sup>ma</sup>	
" de Butheri . xxs.		xij <sup>d</sup> .	Rotheri <sup>5</sup>
" Lant'issen . xx <sup>ma</sup>		ij <sup>ma</sup>	Lant'issen <sup>6</sup> cu' Cap', xxiiijli.
" Pentiry . lxs.		vjs.	Pentiry, <sup>7</sup> v <sup>m</sup>
" S'ci Brigide . xls.		iiij <sup>s</sup> .	Bridetone, <sup>8</sup> iiij <sup>m</sup>
" de Cogam . lxs.		vjs.	Cogan, <sup>9</sup> iiij <sup>m</sup>
" Mertherde-			Martheldevan, iiij <sup>m</sup>
van . lxs.		vjs.	
" Oumkedi . xxs.		ijs.	

S'ma estima'e, ccxvjli. iijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.S'ma decime, xxjli. xij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Ecc'ia de Landaf cu' Capell' xxli. p'pa p'cepit q'art' part' q' allo-  
cat' rest' p'bend' Precent'.

Ecc'ia de Michelstowe, iiij <sup>m</sup>	Ecc'ia de Kair, <sup>12</sup> iiijli.
" Thowenwewel, xxs.	" S'co Lythano, <sup>13</sup> cs.
" Stradowayn, <sup>10</sup> iiijli.	" Vicar' de Kaird, iiij <sup>m</sup>
" Arat'oe, <sup>11</sup> iiijli.	" Landoth, xls.
" Laniltern, xls.	" Penarth, iiij <sup>m</sup>
" S'co Mich'e juxta Elia', v <sup>m</sup>	" Lancaruan, v <sup>m</sup>
	" Eglisulan, <sup>14</sup> lxxvjs. viij <sup>d</sup> .

<sup>1</sup> Wenvoe.<sup>2</sup> Abb'i S'ci Augustini, Bristol.<sup>3</sup> Cap'.<sup>4</sup> Prior' Kaird (Llanbethery, near Llancarvan).<sup>5</sup> Rudry.<sup>6</sup> Llanishen (?).<sup>8</sup> Cap'.<sup>10</sup> P'benda.<sup>12</sup> Preb'.<sup>7</sup> Pentyrch.<sup>9</sup> Abb' Theuk.<sup>11</sup> Cap' (Raydr ?)<sup>13</sup> Archid'.<sup>14</sup> Supra.

## GRONYD.

1254.	Valor.	Decim.	1291.
Ecc'a de Killebebit deductis sumptibus .	xxs.	ij s.	Ecc'ia de Kiltthebebelth, <sup>1</sup> xiijs. iiij d.
Vicaria de S'ci Cad- doci .	xls.	iijs.	„ Caddocestone, <sup>2</sup> lxs. Vicar de, cs.
Ecc'a de Neth .	v <sup>ma</sup>	dim <sup>m</sup>	„ Neeth, cs.
„ Pente .	xxs.	ij s.	„ Abbona cu' cap'll', xli.
„ Avene cu' ca- pellis .	xij <sup>ma</sup> dim.	xvjs. iiij d.	„ Langunyth, vli. xiijs. iiij d.
„ Landegenud .	vj <sup>ma</sup>	viijs.	„ Kenefig, <sup>3</sup> xli.
„ Kenefeth, Abb'is Theokr' .	x <sup>ma</sup>	j <sup>ma</sup>	Vicar' de, cs.
„ Vicaria ejusdem	v <sup>ma</sup>	dim <sup>ma</sup>	„ Nova Villa, cs.
„ Nova Villa .	cs.	xs.	

## Porcio Archid' in ead' taxat' inter Prebendas

„ Coyaf .	x <sup>ma</sup>	j <sup>ma</sup>	„ Coytis, xli.
„ Novo Castro cu' capellis .	x <sup>ma</sup> x <sup>ma</sup>	j <sup>ma</sup>	„ Novo Castro <sup>4</sup> cu' cap', xvj li. Vicar' de, cs.
„ Coychurch .	x <sup>ma</sup>	j <sup>ma</sup>	„ Coytcherche, xli.
„ S'ce Brigide p've .	xxs.	ij s.	„ S'ca Brierd' Mi- nore', lijs. iiij d.
„ Landewddith .	iiij <sup>ma</sup>	vs. iiij d.	„ S'ca Julicta, iiij li.
„ S'ce Julite .	ij <sup>ma</sup>	iijs.	„ Langan, cs.
„ Landegenne .	iiij <sup>ma</sup>	vs. iiij d.	„ Penlin, vj li. xiijs. iiij d.
„ Pendlin .	iiij <sup>ma</sup>	vs. iiij d.	„ Lanblethian <sup>5</sup> Vicar' de, cs.
„ Lanblethian cu' cap'llis .	xviiij <sup>ma</sup>	xxiijs.	
„ Vicar' ejusdem	xls.	iijs.	„ Lanmyhangell, cs.
„ Landoch .	iiij <sup>ma</sup>	vs. iiij d.	„ b'e Marie sup'a mont', cs.
„ Landmihangel	iiij <sup>ma</sup>	vs. iiij d.	„ Flemmyngestone, xls.
„ b'e Marie sup' Montem .	iiij <sup>ma</sup>	vs. iiij d.	„ S'ca Thatana, xii j li. vjs. viij d.
„ Villa Flandr' .	iiij <sup>ma</sup>	vs. iiij d.	
„ S'ce Thatane .	xij <sup>ma</sup>	xvjs.	„ Eglisprewis, cs.
„ S'ci Waicoci .	xls.	iijs.	„ Lanmays, xii j li.
„ Egelesp'wes .	xls.	iijs.	
„ Landmais .	v <sup>ma</sup>	dim <sup>ma</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> Abb' de Neeth.<sup>3</sup> Abb' Theuks.<sup>5</sup> Abb' Theuks.<sup>2</sup> Abb' de Neeth.<sup>4</sup> Abb' Theuks.

1254.	Valor.	Decim.	1291.
Ecc'a de Landiltuth . xl <sup>ma</sup>		iiij <sup>ma</sup>	Ecc'a de Laniltwit <sup>1</sup>
„ Vicar' ejusdem cs.		xs.	Vicar' de, vj <sup>li</sup> .
„ S'ci Donati . v <sup>ma</sup>		dim <sup>ma</sup>	„ S'co Donato, xiiij <sup>li</sup> .
			vjs. viij <sup>d</sup> .
„ Marecros . v <sup>ma</sup>		dim <sup>ma</sup>	„ Marecros, xli.
„ Landon . v <sup>ma</sup>		dim <sup>ma</sup>	„ Landon, iv <sup>li</sup> .
„ Prioratus de			
Ewenny . xx <sup>ma</sup>		ij <sup>ma</sup>	„ Eweni <sup>2</sup>
„ Colewinstone . v <sup>ma</sup>		dim <sup>ma</sup>	„ Colwenestone, iiij <sup>ma</sup>
			Vicar' <sup>3</sup>
„ Kilthegarn . j <sup>ma</sup>		xvj <sup>d</sup> .	„ b'e Marie de Kil-
			thecarn,* xxs.
			Vicar' de, xls.

S'ma estim': clxiiij<sup>li</sup>. xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

„ decim': xvj<sup>li</sup>. ix. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

But it is in the case of the diocese of Llandaff that we have the fullest information, for we have in the MS. not only *The Norwich Taxation*, but also subjoined to it a copy, if not the original, of the later *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*, which, although it only gives a summary of the temporalities, is more complete than the one printed by the authority of Parliament.

1. *The Norwich Taxation* enumerates the six deaneries of Landaff,—Abergavenny, Lower Gwent, Usk, Groneath, and Newport (de Novo Burgo), to which, in the later one, is added that of Kenfig.

2. A striking feature in this latter *Taxation* is the large number of religious houses, of which no fewer than thirty are enumerated, and of which seventeen were within the diocese; and the great extent to which appropriations had been made, as many as fifty-two churches (some with *capellæ*) being appropriated to them, exclusive of those appropriated to the Cathedral Chapter. These houses, moreover, were of recent foundation, or at least recently refounded, and to them the Norman conquerors had transferred even the endowments of the older and native institutions of the

<sup>1</sup> Abb' Thenks.

<sup>2</sup> Prior' de Eweni.

<sup>3</sup> Prior' de Eweni.

<sup>4</sup> Abb' Glouc'.

country. We read no more of the once famous monasteries of Llantwit, and Llancarfan, and Llandoeh (Dccwinni); their churches are henceforth but appropriations, like Llandough to the Prior of Cardiff, or like Llantwit and Llanblethian (the mother church of Cowbridge) to the Abbot of Tewkesbury, and St. Cadoc of Llancarfan to St. Peter's at Gloucester.

3. In the Deanery of Llandaff *The Norwich Taxation* names thirty-seven churches as against forty in the later MS. and twenty-two in the printed list. In this list we have two St. Michaels which we are unable to appropriate; but if "St. Michael de Kenny" (Kensyn?) be the same as "St. Michael super Ely", we can assign the other to Michelstone, or *vice versd.* A name which is spelt (I cannot pronounce it) "Huklehoben", may find its equivalent in "Thowenwewel" of 1291, but we cannot identify either; whilst "Cwmkedi" in the former list, and "Aratoe" in the latter, still await their *vates sacer*. The enumeration of thirteen *ecclesiæ* and five vicarages within this one Deanery, which do not occur in the published *Taxation*, shows how important this MS. is for the ecclesiastical history of the diocese.

4. In the same way, for the Deanery of Groneath, subdivided A.D. 1291 into Groneath and Kenfig, we have thirty-two *ecclesiæ* in A.D. 1254 to twenty-eight in the MS. and twenty-nine in the published later *Taxation*. The omissions in the later, supplied by the earlier, return and the MS., are St. Julite (Gileston?), Penlline, Llandough, Villa Flandr (Flemingston), and the unidentified "St. Waiwoci".

5. The monastic appropriations in the Deanery include: to Neath, Kil'ypebill and Cadoxton; to Tewkesbury, Kenfig, Newcastle with its chapelries, Llanblethian with its chapelries, and Llantwit; to Gloucester Abbey, St. Mary's, Killegarn; to Ewenny Priory, Ewenny and Colwinstone.

6. In Abergavenny Deanery, in like manner, we find in the MS. the *ecclesiæ* of Kemeys, St<sup>o</sup> Maticlo (Eglose Massel), Bryngwyn, St. Michael juxta Usk, Llanfest,

and Coytie, with eleven vicarages, in 1254, and fourteen in 1291, which are omitted in the printed *Taxatio*.

The one Templar church of Kemeys (1254) is omitted in 1291; but the Priory of Abergavenny has six appropriations, and the Priory of Monmouth three, the Abbey of Grace Dieu one, and the Abbey of Lyra another, whilst the church of Llandeudoc Penrhos has altogether disappeared.

7. For Lower Went, the MS. gives eleven vicarages omitted in the printed list, and appropriates to Goldclive Priory, Goldclive, Christ Church, and Peterstone; to Llanthony, Caldecote; to Strigul, Strigul and part of Matherne; to St. Kynemark, St. Arvan, Portasset, St. Kynemarck; and to Abergavenny, Caerleon.

8. The Deanery of Usk has twenty-four churches in the MS., in the printed record only nineteen; and while six churches are appropriated to the Prioress of Usk, the MS. also assigns one each to the Priories of Strigul, St. Kynmark's, and Llanthony.

9. The Deanery of Newport (de Novo Burgo) contains the same lists in the MS., but Machen is omitted from the published roll. In *The Norwich Taxation* Bassaleg is appropriated to the Bishop of Llandaff; St. Melon's and Rhymney to the Abbey of St. Augustine, Bristol; and Malpas to its own Priory. In the later one of Pope Nicholas, St. Woolos (St. Gunlaus) is given to Gloucester Abbey; Bassaleg, with St. Bride's and Mynyddislwyn, to Glastonbury; and Rhymny, St. Melon's, and St. Peter's, to St. Augustine, Bristol; and Malpas as before. But the printed form only notes, in addition to Malpas and its Priory, Bassaleg as an appropriation, and that to the Bishop of the diocese.

It only remains to add that in connection with the Cathedral Chapter several names occur which we have not met with elsewhere; and they, with the other memoranda which I have had the satisfaction of laying before you, will help to complete an obscure portion of the history of this diocese, which already has such a large amount of material, and only awaits its worthy interpreter.

THE  
INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED STONES  
AT LLANTWIT MAJOR,  
GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, ESQ., F.S.A.SCOT.

(*Read at Cowbridge Meeting, August 16th, 1888.*)

GLAMORGANSHIRE is celebrated beyond all other counties in Wales for the great number of sculptured and inscribed crosses of the pre-Norman period to be found within its area. Most counties are considered fortunate in the possession of four or five such monuments. Pembrokeshire claims as many as twelve; but in Glamorganshire there are about thirty early sculptured stones, of which sixteen are inscribed, being very nearly one half the total number existing at present throughout the Principality.

In a district so richly endowed with ancient remains of this class, there is no group of relics of the British Church in Wales of such transcendent interest as the one now before you, whether looked at from the point of view of the historian, the archæologist, or the artist. Similar collections of crosses are, indeed, to be seen in the neighbourhood at Margam, at Merthyr Mawr, and at Coychurch, but none of these places have the associations which still cling to the lichen-stained memorials of the past at Llantwit. If modern research forbids us assigning these monuments to the far back age of St. Iltud, of Samson of Dôl, of Cadoc of Llan-carvan, or of Gildas, the father of Welsh history, their inscriptions bear witness to the advance in learning, and their decorative features to the art-culture, which in the fulness of time were the fruit borne by the labours of the first teachers of Christianity in Glamorganshire.

The crosses at Llantwit are five in number, three being inscribed and sculptured, and the remaining two

ornamented only. The positions they now occupy are as follow :—

No. 1. The cross of Samson, Iltet, Samuel, and Ebisar, erect in the churchyard, on the north side.

No. 2. The cross of Houelt, son of Res, within the old western church.

No. 3. The pillar of Samson, King Juthael, and Artmal, erect against the east wall of the south porch of the old western church, outside.

No. 4. The cylindrical pillar erect against the north wall of the old western church, outside.

No. 5. The broken cross shaft within the old western church.

The earliest notice of the Llantwit crosses occurs in Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia* (1695), the additions to Wales for which work were contributed by Edward Lhwyd, the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. It is to this eminent antiquary, the pioneer of Welsh archæology, that we are indebted for the first accurate knowledge of the inscribed stones. The Llantwit crosses have also been described subsequently by Mr. Strange in the *Archæologia*, vol. vi (1779), by Donovan in his *South Wales* (1805), by Mr. E. Williams, otherwise known as "Iolo Morganwg", in the volumes published by the Welsh MSS. Society, and lastly by our old friend and associate, Prof. Westwood, in his standard work on the subject, the *Lapidarium Walliæ*.

Pre-Norman Christian monuments may be divided into two periods,—(1.) A.D. 450-750. Rude, erect, pillar-stones, without dressing of any kind, inscribed in debased Latin capitals or Ogham letter; sometimes with the addition of an incised cross or the monogram of Christ. As examples of this class we may take the "Bodvoc" Stone on Margam Mountain,<sup>1</sup> and the "Cunocenni" Stone at Trallong in Brecknockshire.<sup>2</sup>

(2.) A.D. 750-1066.—Elaborately sculptured crosses with Celtic forms of ornament, and inscriptions in

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. III, vol. viii, p. 54.

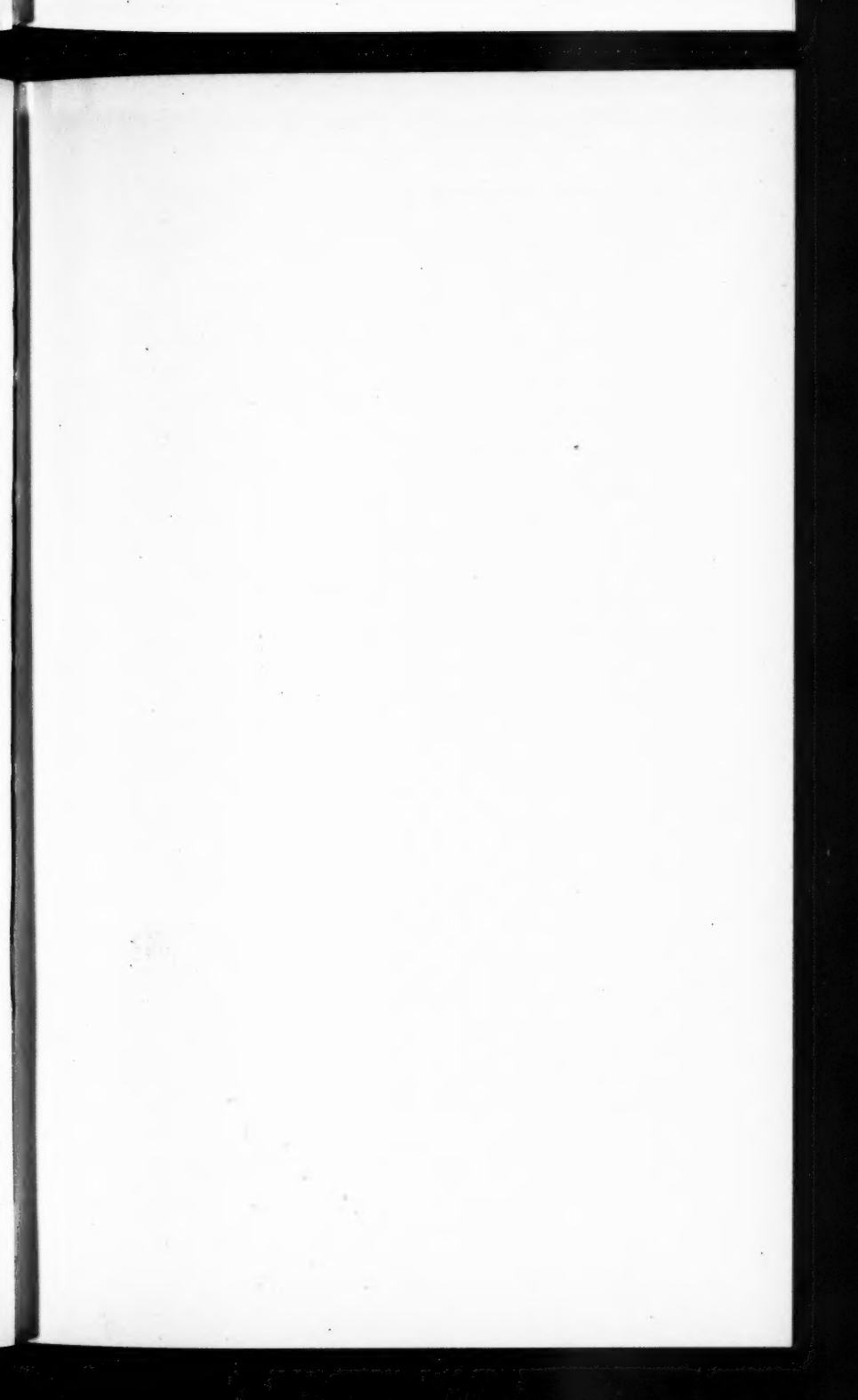


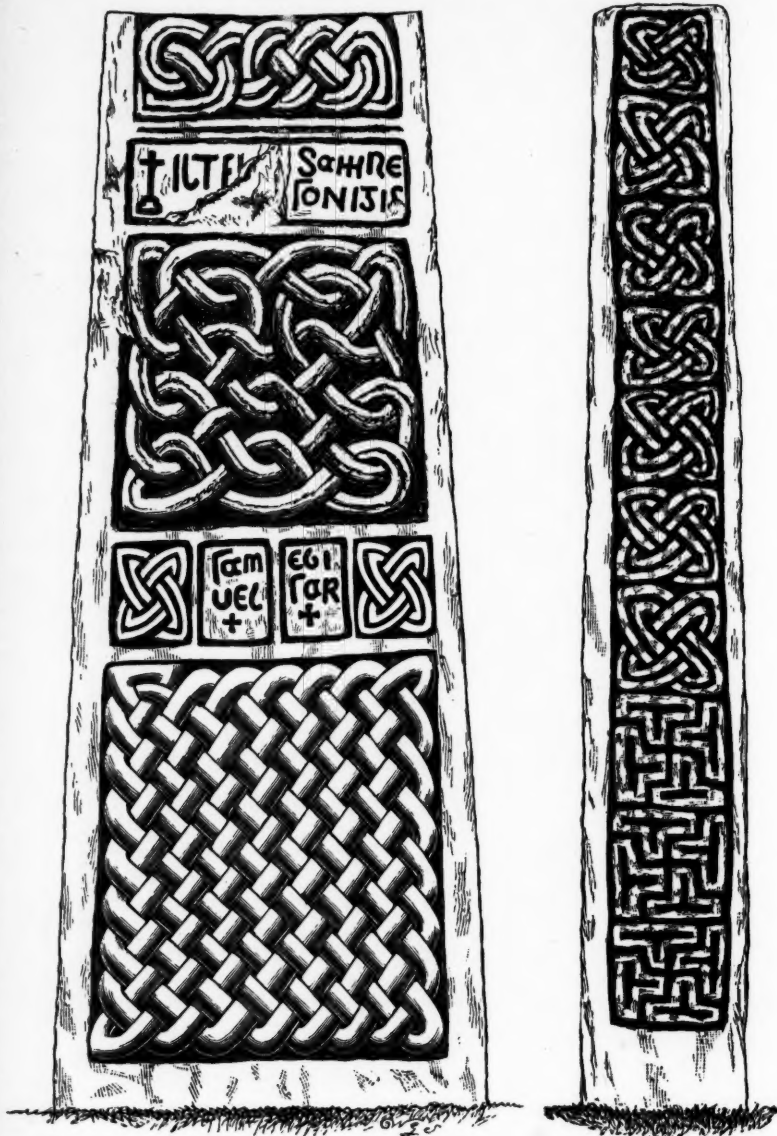
minuscules or small letters. The crosses at Llantwit belong to this class.

In the MSS. of the fifth and sixth centuries, and on the inscribed stones, capital letters only are used, being all of the same size; but as the art of the scribe became more common, the shapes of the letters were gradually modified so that they could be written more easily. This was done partly by rounding certain portions of the letter so that it could be drawn with one continuous sweep of the pen instead of in two or more straight strokes. The change took place by degrees; but at last, in about the seventh century, the alteration was so marked that the letters ceased to be Roman capitals altogether. The new, small, rounded form of letter which, with a few exceptions, is the same as that used in printed books of the present day, is called technically by palæographers a "minuscule".<sup>1</sup> There are several varieties of minuscules, such as the Caroline, the Anglo-Saxon, and so on; but the inscriptions at Llantwit are nearest to the Irish type. Prof. J. Rhys, in his *Lectures on Welsh Philology* (p. 201), calls the minuscules used in Great Britain, Cymric, and says that they were developed and invested with an individuality of their own in Wales, and afterwards naturalised among our neighbours in England and Ireland. The Irish still use minuscules in writing their own language.

It may be asked why, if the minuscule letter is so like that in use at the present day, should there be any difficulty in an ordinary person reading the inscriptions? The answer is that the difference between the old minuscules and the modern, small, printed letters is that the f and f (the old fashioned s) extend below the line instead of above it, and the vertical stroke of the r is also prolonged below the line. The Irish scribes generally wrote their letters below a straight line, hanging from it instead of standing on the top of it, as is done at the present day.

<sup>1</sup> The minuscule is the intermediate form between the capital and the cursive or running hand. For further information, see article on "Palæography" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.





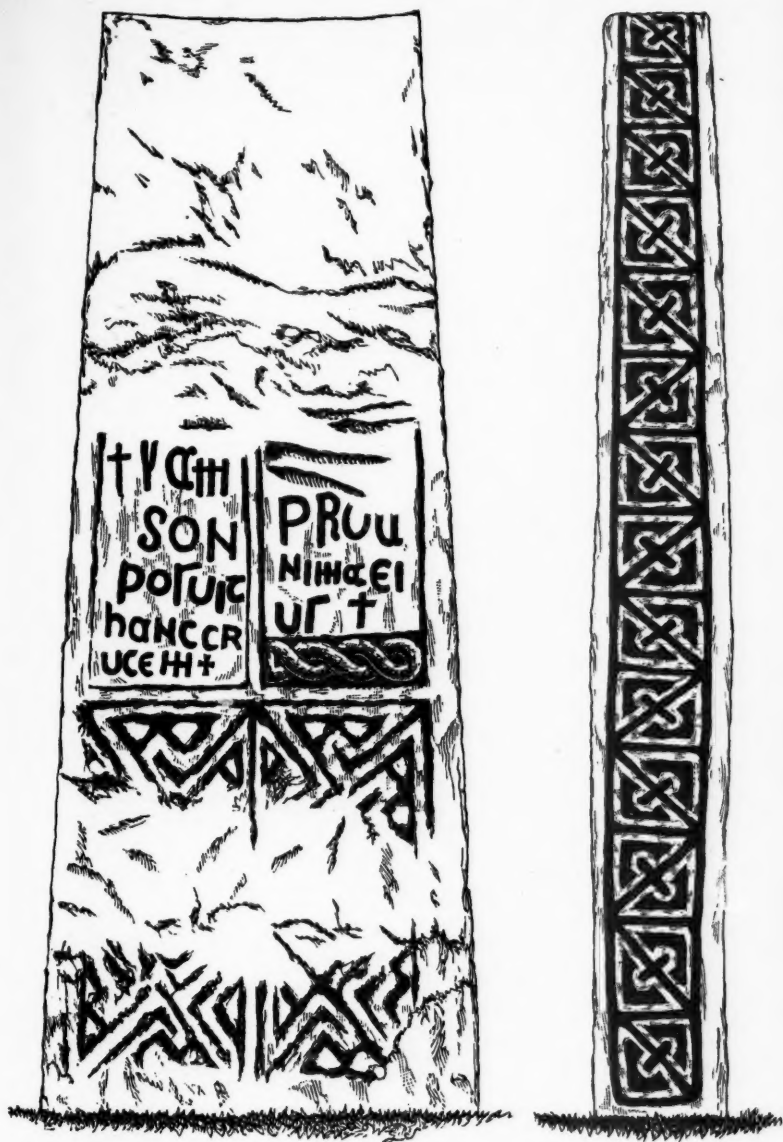
W.

S.

CROSS OF SAMSON, SAMUEL, AND EBISAR, AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.

Inch scale.





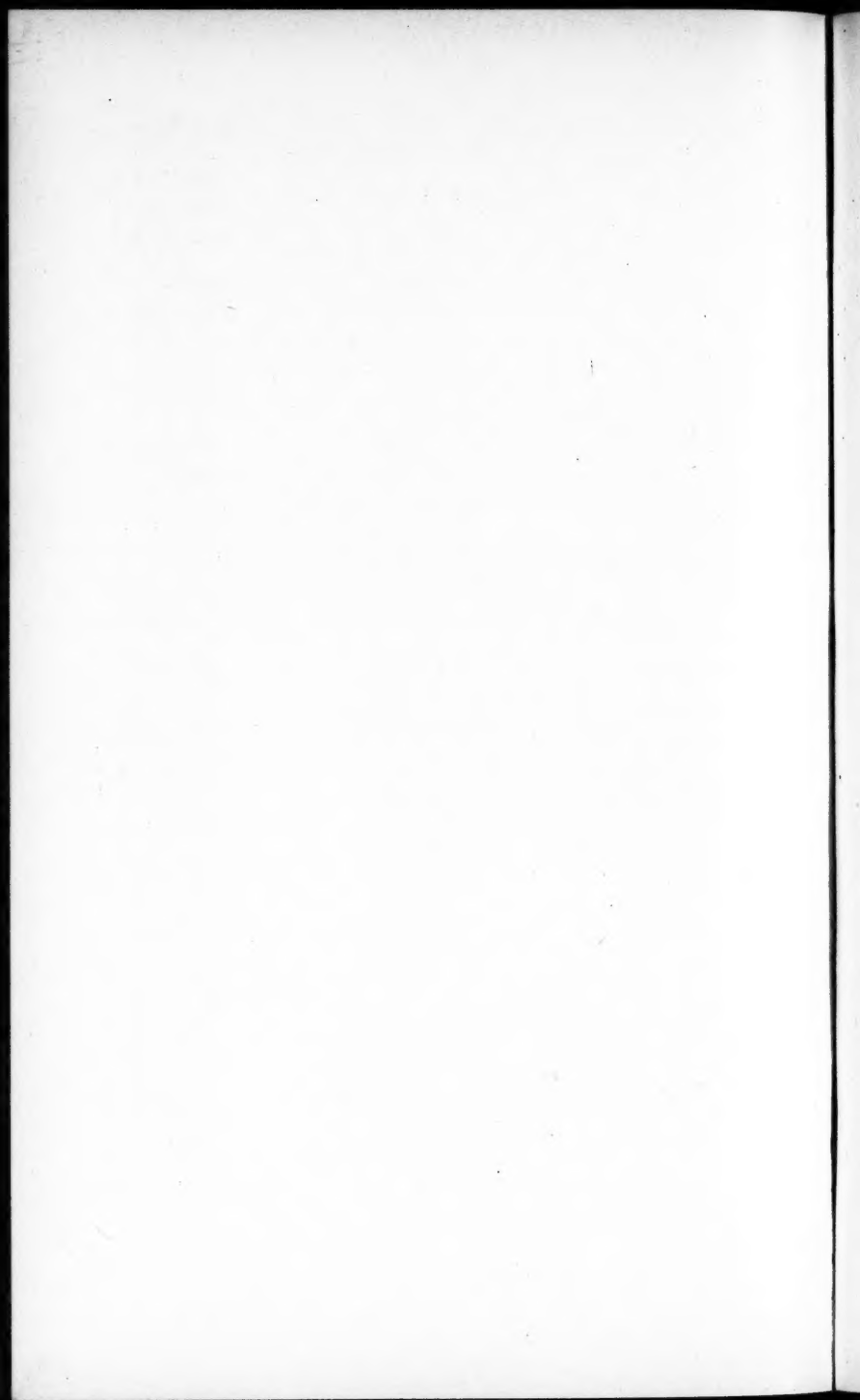
E.

N.

CROSS OF SAMSON, SAMUEL, AND EBISAR, AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.

Inch Scale.





The most remarkable letter in the Llantwit inscriptions is the m on the cross of Samson and Iltet, and on the pillar of Samson and King Juthael. It consists of three vertical strokes and a transverse bar across the middle,—a peculiarity occurring in the Irish MSS. of the best period, such as the Lindisfarne and St. Chad's Gospels,<sup>1</sup> and on inscribed stones at Jarrow, co. Durham, at Vaenor, Newborough, and Llangadwaladr, in Anglesey. The full stop, made with three dots, ∴ on the pillar of Samson and King Juthael, should be noticed. The same form of stop is used on inscribed stones at St. Vigean (Forfarshire), Jarrow (Durham), on the cross of Grutne at Margam, in the Psalter (Vesp. A. 1) in the British Museum, and in St. Chad's Gospels.

The inscriptions at Llantwit are written in Latin, as follows:—The cross of Samson, Samuel, and Ebisar. On the front, in two panels,—

+ sam
son
posuit
hanc cr
ucem +

pro a
nima ei
us +

On the back, in four panels,—

+ iltet
---------

sam re
soni gis

sam
uel
+

ebi
sar
+

The cross of Houelt, the son of Res. At the base, in five lines,—

ni nomine dī patris et  
 speretus santī anc  
 crucem houelt prope r  
 abit pro anima res pat  
 res eus

<sup>1</sup> See *Arch. Camb.*, vol. i, p. 303.

The pillar of Samson, King Juthael, and Arthmal. In a panel occupying the whole of the front of the stone, in twenty or twenty-one lines, the last line being doubtful,—

in nom  
ine di su  
mmi inci  
pit cru  
x sal  
vato  
ris qua  
e prepa  
ravit  
samso  
ni ap a  
ti pro  
anima  
sua et p  
ro ani  
ma in  
thahe  
lo rex .:  
et artmali  
tec

or, ni(s) ara

+

We have three different formulæ in these inscriptions. On the cross of Samson, Samuel, and Ebisar,—“Samson placed this cross for his soul”; on the cross of Hovelt, the son of Res, “In the name of God the Father and the Holy Spirit, Houelt prepared this cross for the soul of Res his father”; and on the pillar of Samson and King Juthael, “In the name of the Most High God was begun the cross of the Saviour, which Samson prepared for his soul and for the soul of King Juthael, and for Arthmael.”

The monument is designated as a cross in two cases, and the cross of the Saviour in one. In the Welsh inscriptions of this period the word cross is generally used alone, but sometimes with “of Christ” added, as on the stones of Grutne and of Ennian at Margam.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Westwood's *Walliæ*, Plates 14 and 16.







FRONT.

CROSS OF HOUELT, SON OF RES, AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.

Inch scale.





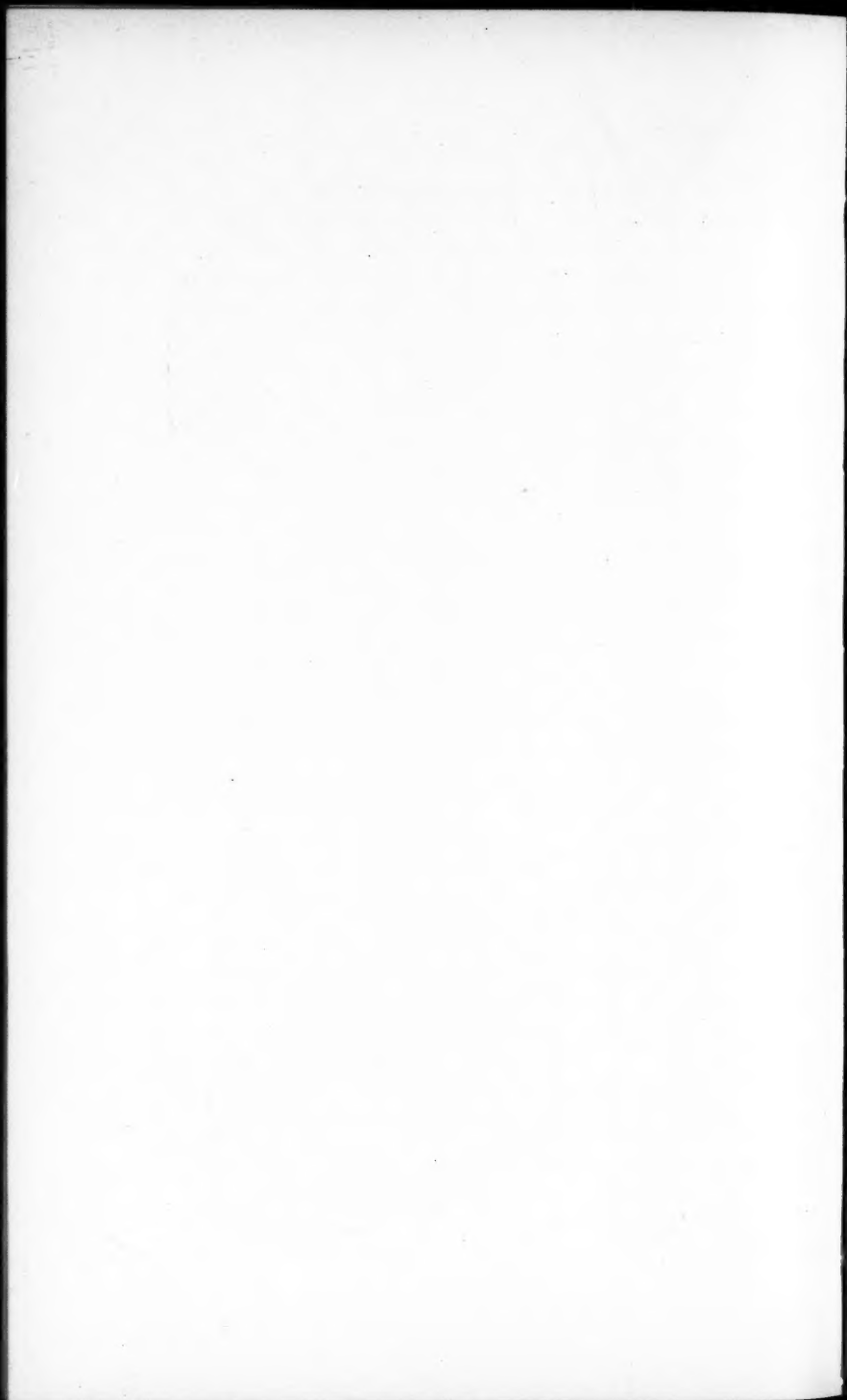
SIDE.

BACK.

CROSS OF HOUELT, SON OF RES, AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.

Inch scale.





The making and erecting of the cross are indicated by the word "prepared" on two of the stones, as at Llantwit Major, at Margam, Bryn Keffneithan, and at Merthyr Mawr; or "made", as at Margam; or by "built", as at Penally, Pembrokeshire. This may be compared with the "raisti crus" on the Manx crosses.

On most of the stones at the above places the inscriptions state that the cross was erected in the name of the Father and the Son, or of the Most High God, for the benefit of the soul of the erector and for the soul of the deceased. The invocation at the beginning seems to be peculiar to Wales; but the "pro anima" has its equivalent in the "ōr ar anmain" of the Irish sepulchral inscriptions, and the "gibbidæd der saule" of the Northumbrian stones.

The following eight names occur on the Llantwit crosses,—Samson (twice on one cross, and once on another), Iltet, Samuel, Ebisar, Houelt, Res, Juthael, Artmal. The identification of the persons here mentioned is the most interesting and at the same time the most difficult part of our investigation. The style of the ornament and the lettering of the inscriptions correspond so nearly with that of the MSS. of the eighth and ninth centuries that it is impossible to accept the suggestions that have been made as to the persons whose names occur on the crosses being contemporaries of St. Iltyd. Samson is, therefore, most certainly not the individual who was educated at Llantwit in the sixth century, and after emigrating to Armorica became Bishop of Dôl in Brittany; but has, with greater probability, been conjectured to be the Samson whose name appears as a witness to a grant of Meuric ap Arthmael *circa* A.D. 843. The name Samson is so common that it is impossible to say whether the same person is referred to in the three different places in which it occurs on the Llantwit stones. Samson is described in the inscriptions as being the erector of the pillar against the outer wall of the south porch of the old western church, and of the cross on the

north side of the churchyard. The name is mentioned a third time on the other face of the latter, in the genitive case, followed by the word "regis". It is possible that the inscription may have commenced on the circular head, now lost, and was to the effect that so and so erected the cross to Iltyd and King Samson. Unfortunately only the first letters of the name of Iltyd now remain, as part of the stone has scaled off, but in Gibson's *Camden* it is given clearly as "Iltuti". If this is so, the cross commemorates a saint who died about three centuries previous to its erection. There is a similar instance in the case of the cross at Kells, co. Meath, in Ireland, which is of the ninth or tenth century, but bears the inscription, "Patricii et Columbæ Crux" (the cross of Patrick and Columba).

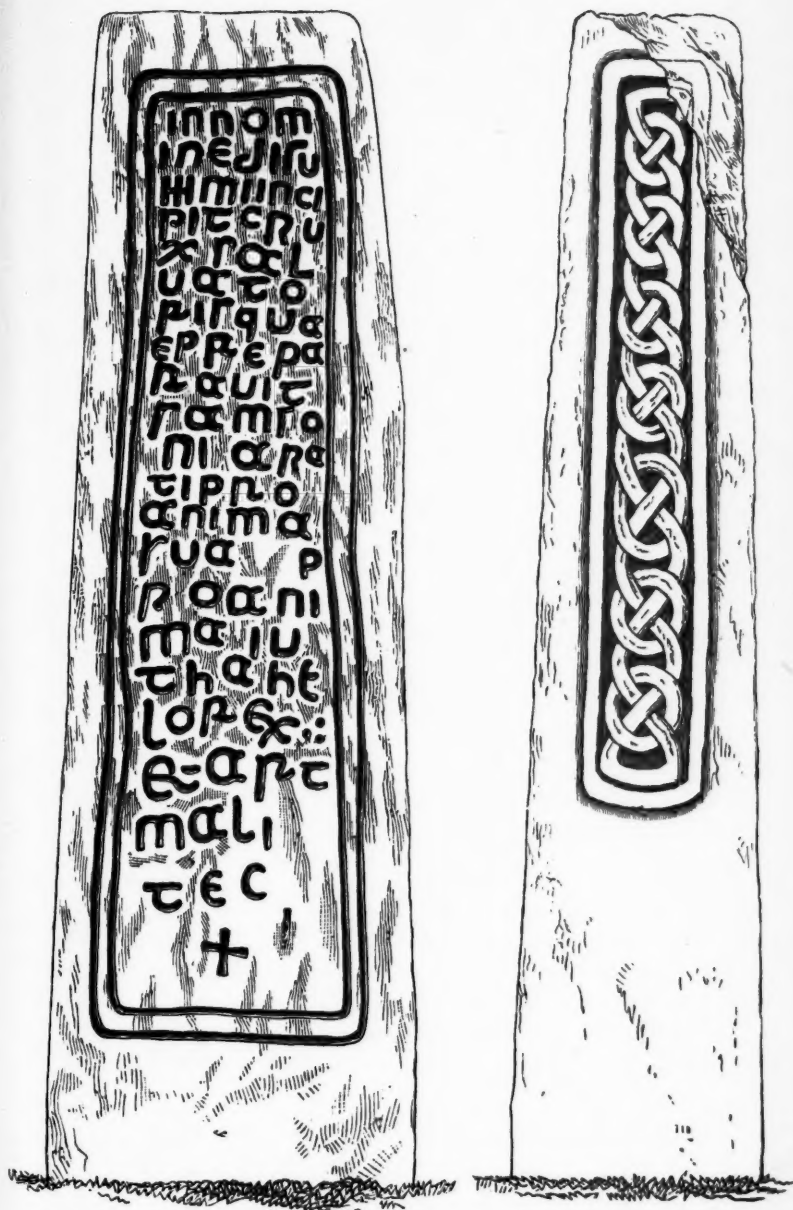
The Samuel and Ebisar on the cross of Samson at Llantwit have not been identified; but the latter name is to be seen on the two crosses at Coychurch.

Houelt, the son of Res, is probably the same person as the Hywel, son of Rhys, son of Arthrael, lord of Glamorgan, whose death at Rome in A.D. 894 is recorded in the *Brut y Tywysogion*.

Juthael or Ithel, son of Hywel, according to the same authority, was made King of Glamorgan and Gwent A.D. 843.

The name Arthmael occurs several times in the *Liber Landavensis*. One of these is directly connected with the other persons mentioned in the Llantwit inscriptions, thus: Arthmael, who must have lived at the beginning of the ninth century, had three sons,—Meuric (killed A.D. 843), Rhys, and Ithel (killed A.D. 846). His grandsons were,—Brochmail and Ffernmail, sons of Meuric, and Howel, their first cousin, son of Rhys. All these were contemporaries of Cyfeiliawg, Bishop of Llandaff (consecrated A.D. 872); and Samson must also have lived at the same time, for his name is associated with those of Brochmail and Ffernmail in the grant of Meuric ap Arthmael to Bishop Cerenhire.<sup>1</sup> There is

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Wakeman in *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iv, p. 21; quoted in Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 13.



FRONT.

SIDE.

INSCRIBED PILLAR OF SAMSON, KING JUTHAHEL, AND ARTMAL, AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.







thus a consensus of evidence to show that the Llantwit stones were erected some time between the middle and the end of the ninth century.

The last points we have to consider are the forms of the crosses and the character of the ornament. The five sculptured monuments at Llantwit exhibit three different types: the wheel-cross, the rectangular cross-shaft, and the cylindrical pillar. The crosses of Samson, Samuel, and Ebisar, and of Houelt, the son of Res, are of the so-called wheel-shape, consisting of a tapering shaft of rectangular section, surmounted by a circular head, shaped like a drum. The head of the first of these two crosses is lost, but the mortice-hole by which it was fixed on still remains; and the curve of the top enables us to conjecture that the diameter of the drum must have been about 3 ft. 6 in. The mortice is double, the centre part being sunk  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., leaving shoulders 2 in. deep at each side. (See woodcut, p. 126.) The shaft is 6 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. at the bottom, tapering to 1 ft. 11 in. by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. at the top. The bottom is left rough, showing that it was fixed in the ground without any socket-stone.

The dimensions of the cross of Houelt, the son of Res, are somewhat less.

The pillar of Samson, King Juthael, and Artmael, is a splendid monolith, 9 ft. in length, of which 6 ft. 6 in. are now above ground. It is of rectangular section, and may have been surmounted by a cross.

The cylindrical pillar on the north side of the old western church is 6 ft. high, and 1 ft. 2 in. diameter at the bottom, tapering towards the top. A groove runs from top to bottom up the back, which by the ornament is shown to have formed part of the original design. Its use is not quite apparent, but it may have been to allow of the pillar being fixed against the square corner of a wall or an erect stone slab. The Druidical theories of its origin may be dismissed without comment.

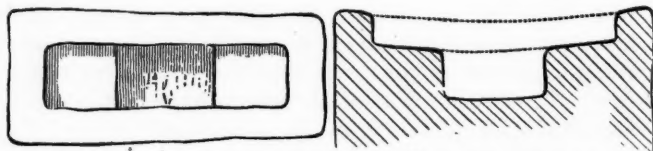
The ornament on the Llantwit stones consists of

interlaced and key-patterns arranged in panels of the same class as that found in the Irish MSS. of the ninth and tenth centuries. There is none of the spiral decoration which is characteristic of the earlier MSS., sculptured crosses, and ecclesiastical metal-work.

Attention should be particularly directed to three peculiar patterns on the crosses of Samson, Samuel, and Ebisar,—(1), two oval rings interlaced crosswise; (2), four T's placed in the shape of a fylfot or swastica; and (3), a simple key-pattern. Similar designs occur on three other crosses in Wales,—at Golden Grove, Caermarthenshire; and at Nevern and Carew, Pembroke-shire.

The style of these crosses agrees in so many minute particulars, including the method of cutting the inscriptions on small panels, surrounded by an incised line, that they are probably all of the same date, if not the work of the same artist. The key-pattern occupying the whole of one face of the cross of Houelt, the son of Res, is one of the finest examples to be found anywhere.

Time does not admit of our pursuing this most fascinating subject further; but in conclusion I would venture to express a hope that the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association to Llantwit may lead to some steps being taken for the better preservation of the crosses by placing them all under cover within the old Western Church, and fixing them all upon suitable stone bases.



Mortise in the Top of the Shaft of the Cross of Samson, Samuel, and Ebisar.

## NORTH WALES WILLS AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

BY H. L. SQUIRES, ESQ.

DURING the years 1882, 1883, and 1884, in connection with some Montgomeryshire pedigrees, I was led to make lists of Montgomeryshire wills and administrations lying at the Registries of St. Asaph and Bangor, and subsequently, in conjunction with Mr. E. Rowley Morris, to catalogue all Montgomeryshire wills lying at Hereford Registry down to 1660. This work naturally led us on to Somerset House, where in 1885 I took a complete list (subsequently extended by Mr. E. R. Morris) of all Montgomeryshire wills there down to 1640. Mr. E. R. Morris at the same time transcribed voluminous excerpts from the wills themselves, and added all the contemporary Montgomeryshire administrations.

The results of the above work are to be found in the *Montgomeryshire Collections* of the Powys-land Club, and are still in course of publication.

While thus engaged at Somerset House, it seemed a pity to pass over so much matter that could easily be secured with a little further exertion; we therefore decided to take all North Wales registrations, and also those for Shrewsbury, Ludlow, and Oswestry, and a selection from Salop generally. These Shropshire lists have been published in *The Oswestry Advertiser* "Byegones", and will be found very useful for general reference.

The North Wales lists that follow may be regarded as fairly exhaustive. They are compiled from the *Acta*. Down to 1558 they are absolutely correct, as they are taken from the MSS. of Mr. Challenor Smith, the courteous Superintendent of the Literary Search Department. Our best thanks are due to Mr. Challenor Smith for this favour. The Treasury, as I have repeatedly urged, should have these lists by Mr. Challenor

Smith printed for the use of the literary searchers. At present the want of correct calendars causes a great amount of unnecessary labour to the porters, and a vast loss of time to the searchers.

The references given in these lists are to the names of the folios (Registers) in which the wills are copied, or to the volume of the *Arch. Camb.* in which some of them are given. The division into counties was taken simply as being the most convenient method of grouping the wills. The notes appended have been added by several gentlemen who have kindly undertaken this part of the work. Among them were Archdeacon Thomas, Mr. Howel Lloyd, and others.

*Anglesey.*

Proved

- 1506 Hugh Bulkeley, Bewmaris. (19, Adeane)
- 1514 Hugh Strotton,<sup>1</sup> Beaumaris. (2, Holder)
- 1525 Rd. Bulkeley,<sup>2</sup> Clk., Archdeacon of Anglesey. (35, Bodfelde)
- 1537 Lewis Meyrick,<sup>3</sup> (12, Dyngelley)
- 1537 Richard (?) Bulkeley,<sup>4</sup> Bewmares. (8, Dyngelley)
- 1538 Thomas Griffith, Amloch. (9, Crumwell)
- 1538 Ris ap Gwylym ap Ll'n ap Tudr,<sup>5</sup> Llanbadrig. (10, Crumwell)
- 1539 Res ap Howel ap Res,<sup>6</sup> Llanedan. (17, Crumwell)
- 1540 William ap Ll'n ap R's,<sup>7</sup> Treffwalchmay F. (24, Alenger)
- 1546 Sir Rd. Bulkeley, Knt., Bewmares. (28, Alen)
- 1551 Griff. ap R's, ap Ednyfet, Llanfair yn Nghornwy. (2, Powell)
- 1552 Robert ap John, aliàs Wyn, Llanvorrog. (29, Powell)
- 1570 22 May, Thos. Bulkeley, Llanercothlade
- 1573 8 Feb., John Laves, Trevnant
- 1577 June, John ap Rice Wyn
- 1579 Nov., William Lloyd, Bewmaris
- 1582 26 June, Lewis Williams, Penmon
- 1589 21 July, John Trevor, Trefalyn [? Flintshire]
- 1594 5 Feb., Hugh Lloid, Bodwindy
- 1596 22 Feb., Richard Meredith, Bodorgan
- 1598 Morgan Lloyd, Bewmaris. (De bonis, Oct. 1601)

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, Series IV, vol. ix, p. 149.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, vii, p. 221.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, ix, p. 148.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, vii, p. 221.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, p. 222.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, p. 223.

<sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, p. 225.

- 1605 23 Apl., John David Lloid, Mostgeleu [Mossoglan]  
 1608 5 Dec., Owen ap Robert Owen, Bodafon  
 1614 19 May, Gabriel Roberts, Bellomarist  
 1614 15 June, Sir Hugh Owen, Knt., B., Bodowen, als. Bodeon  
 1615 1 Feb., John Roberts, Erianell  
 1617 28 Jany., Richard Glynnne, Llanwarthley  
 1619 10 Dec., Dorothy Peper, Bellomaristo  
 1619 5 Jan., Robert Peper, Bellomaristo  
 1620 27 May, William ap Rees Wynne, Treferbyn, Meyricke  
 1621 27 July, Richard Bulkley, Senr., Bellomaristo  
 1623 5 Mar., David Owen, Bodelgadi, Llandegvan  
 1625 29 June, William ap Rees Wynne, Llantulan  
 1637 3 Feb., Arthur Williams, Llanbadrig  
 1640 28 May, Richard Bulkeley, Bewnarens  
 1640 20 Feb., Arthur Williams, Llanbadrig  
 1640 4 July, Roland White, Llanfair

*Carnarvonshire.*

- 1495 Sir Richard Porter, Clk., Conway. (29, Vox)  
 1497 Elis Decka ap Madoc ap Ieu'n Decka, Bangor. (15, Home)  
 1501 Griff Dd. ap Eign ["my fader, Dd. ap Ieu'n"], Treborth,  
 Bangor, etc. (14, Blamyr)  
 1508 Geoffrey Morgan, Clk., Llanfair, etc. (34, Adeane)  
 1511 Thomas Hyde,<sup>1</sup> Conway. (5, Fetiplace)  
 1513 [?] Elizabeth Salisbury, Conway, F. (1, Holder)  
 1517 William Griffith,<sup>2</sup> Conway. (31, Holder)  
 1529 Humphrey Holland,<sup>3</sup> Conway. (6, Jankyn)  
 1534 Robt. ap Rice,<sup>4</sup> Dolginwal, Carnarvon. (22, Hogen)  
 1535 John Glyn,<sup>5</sup> Preest, Deane of Bangor. (25, Hogen)  
 1539 William Griffith,<sup>6</sup> "Cownway". (17, Crumwell)  
 1540 Hugh Conway,<sup>7</sup> Carn. and Denb., Llandrillo. (18, Alenger)  
 1540 John Griffith,<sup>8</sup> Gent., St. Margaret's, Conwey, F. (24,  
 Alenger)  
 1540 William ap Howell ap Matt., Llanarmon. (13, Alenger)  
 1550 Robert Williams,<sup>9</sup> Westminster and Carnarvon. (18, Coode)  
 1551 John Griffith, London and Carnarvon. (24, Bucke)  
 1557 Dd. Lloyd ap John Griffith,<sup>10</sup> "Botwnnocke". (26, Wrast-  
 ley)  
 1557 Geffare Glyn, D.C.L., Lichfield and Bangor; Prebendary  
 of London, Doctors Commons. (25, Wrastley)

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. IV, vol. ix, p. 152.<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, vii, p. 222.<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, ix, p. 152.<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, vii, p. 222.<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, ix, p. 151.<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, ix, p. 150.<sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, xi, p. 217.<sup>8</sup> *Ib.*, xii, p. 81.<sup>9</sup> *Ib.*, ix, p. 153.<sup>10</sup> *Ib.*, xii, p. 83.

- 1558 William Glyn,<sup>1</sup> Bishop of Bangor. (32, Noodes)  
 1559 John ap Mered'd Wynn, Esquier, nr. Llanrwst, Gweder  
 [Gwydir]  
 1562 April, Henry ap Howell Goch, Llangynhafal  
 1563 Apl., Ieu'n ap Dd. ap Iona, "Trevereux" [Trevriw]  
 1563 May, David ap Griff. ap Ieu'n, Llanfair, Bangor  
 1564 Jany., Morgan ap Richard ap William, Bodidda, Bangor  
 1566 May, Rowland,<sup>2</sup> Bishop of Bangor  
 1566 July, Richard ap Ieu'n, Bangor  
 1566 July, Meyrick ap Wm. ap Lln. ap Hybyn, Aberstroo,  
 Bangor  
 1566 Jan., Henry Conway, Perthkynsey, Bangor  
 1566 Jan., John Calcutt, Bangor  
 1567 13 Aug., William Morgan, Bangor  
 1570 10 May, Ieu'n ap Lloy ap S<sup>r</sup> David, Pennell, Bangor  
 1573 18 Nov., Robert ap Rees ap John, Yspytty, Bangor  
 1576 Nov., Margaret Holland, al's Davys, Llanbedr  
 1577 July, John Hookes, Conway  
 1579 Oct., Richd. Griffith ap Robt. Vaughan, Llanystyndwy  
 1580 29 Ap., Howell Dd. ap Howell, Dolwyddelan  
 1580 29 May, Maurice Wyn<sup>3</sup> ap John Wyn, Gwydir  
 1580 Feb., John Edward Lloid de "Llysvasse", Llysfaen  
 1581 28 Dec., William Marten, merchant, Bangor  
 1582 8 March, Richd. Vaughan ap William, Corsgedol, Llan-  
 throgwy  
 1583 16 Nov., John ap Richard Wynne, Keirchrogge [Keir-  
 chiog ?]  
 1584 13 Feb., John Hoore ["co. Karn."], Hayes  
 1584 29 Feb., Nicholas Robinson,<sup>4</sup> Bishop of Bangor, Bangor  
 1587 Jan. 10, Thomas Williams, Carnarvon  
 1587 Dec. 22, William Arrowsmith, Carnarvon  
 1589 Jan. 27, Peter Owen, Abergele  
 1589 17 March, Katherine Conway, Pennant  
 1590 8 Dec., Rowland<sup>5</sup> ap Robert ap Rees, Malterne  
 1592 11 Oct., Owen Jones, Penmachno  
 1592 29 Nov., Thos. Williams, als. Thos. Wyn ap Will'm,  
 Bangor

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. IV, vol. xiv, p. 237.

<sup>2</sup> Rowland Meyrick, Bishop of Bangor, 1559-65. (Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 333.)

<sup>3</sup> Father of Sir John Wyn of Gwydir. Buried at Llanrwst. M.P. for Carnarvonshire, 1553-54, 1558-71. Sheriff, 1568-9.

<sup>4</sup> Bishop of Bangor, 1566-85. (Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 459.)

<sup>5</sup> Father of Henry Rowlands, Bishop of Bangor (?).

- 1593 30 Jan., Willm. Gruffyth ap Ll'n ap Grono, Llandegin  
 1596 22 Nov., Hugh ap Thomas Griffith, Llan larn  
 1597 7 June, Griffith ap Ellice, Llanbedr  
 1597 17 Sep., Eliseus ap Cadwaladr, Stymllyn or Skynlllyn  
 1597 17 Sep., Lewis ap Owen ap Richard, Ffestiniog  
 1597 20 Sep., Edward ap William, Nantfraucon  
 1599 31 Jan., Robert Wyn,<sup>1</sup> Conway  
 1601 4 Jan., Robert Conway, Badavon  
 1602 3 May, Thomas Mason, Yorkhill, Bangor  
 1604 7 July, Michael Evans, Llantyfyrydog  
 1606 8 July, Edward Vaughan, Spitty [Yspitty], Yspytty  
 1606 John ap William, Sputtty  
 1607 28 Ap., Roland Mostyn, Llandudno  
 1607 23 June, Lowre, v. Ieu'n, vid., Clynnog. (57, Huddleston)  
 1610 13 Mar., William Williams, Cowhitlands [Cochwillan], Carnarvon. (78, Wood)  
 1611 28 Jan., Hugh Gwyn,<sup>2</sup> "Bodvell"  
 1615 28 June, John Evan ap John, Llanbeblig. (60, Rudd)  
 1616 12 Sep., Henry Bishop of Bangor,<sup>3</sup> Bangor  
 1617 26 Sep., Richard Gwyn, Bangor  
 1619 4 May, Margaret, v. Harry, Dugbed  
 1619 9 June, Thomas Griffith, Spitty  
 1620 20 June, John Thomas, Goytre  
 1621 27 Oct., Arthur Williams, "Mellioneth" [Meillionydd], Carnarvon  
 1622 28 May, William Williams, Cowhittlands [Cochwillan], Carnarvon

<sup>1</sup> In the south-east corner of the chancel of Conwy Church, and within the altar-rails, is an arched monument inscribed, "Robert Wynne, Esquier, was buried the xxx Daie of November An'o 1598. ....Here lieth the Body of Robert Wynne, Debytie Maior of Conwaw, Esqr., the sone of Thomas Wynne, who died the 16th of 9ber 1664." Thomas Wynne was son of Robert Wynne above named. On a mural tablet above the altar,—"John Wynne, Esqr., was buried the 19 Daye of November . Anno . Domini . 1637." He was Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1635. Robert Wynne, who died in 1598, built the ancient mansion of Plas Mawr at Conway. He was the son of John Wynne ap Meredyth of Gwydir, and uncle to Sir John Wynne, Bart., the historian. He was Sheriff for Carnarvonshire in 1591. By the marriage of his eldest daughter, Ellen, to Robert Wynne of Bodyscallen, Plas Mawr was conveyed to that family; and after to the Mostyn family, to whom it now belongs. (H. L. S.)

<sup>2</sup> Sheriff of Carnarvonshire, 1588-9 and 1596-7.

<sup>3</sup> Henry Rowlands, Bishop of Bangor, 1598-1616. (Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 461.)



- 1623 29 Nov., Elen, v. Fforgan [? Morgan], vid., Carnarvon  
 1624 25 Feb., Thomas Lloyd, Kydio, Conmott Dynllayn  
 1625 9 July, Hugh Davies, Caerhun  
 1626 4 Ap., William Blunte, Langherne, Carnarvon  
 1626 3 Nov., Evan Lloyd, Dylassin [Dulassey]  
 1626 7 Nov., John ap Robert ap William, Penmachno  
 1628 19 May, Sir William Morris,<sup>1</sup> Clemendy [Cleneney]  
 1630 20 May, Sir William Williams,<sup>2</sup> Bart., Vaynol  
 1630 17 May, Robert ap Hugh Griffith, Brynoble [? Brynbella]  
 1630 11 May, Elen, v. Morgan, Hafod y Wern  
 1630 10 Feb., Cadwaladr Jones, Penmorfa  
 1631 3 Feb., Sir John Bodvell,<sup>3</sup> Knt., Bodfell  
 1632 2 May, Lewis Baylie,<sup>4</sup> Bishop of Bangor, Bangor  
 1633 7 Nov., Hugh Hughes, Llanbedrig  
 1633 15 Feb., Humphrey David Lloyd, Crikirth [Crickieth]  
 1633 17 Mar., David Dolben,<sup>5</sup> Bishop of Bangor, Bangor  
 1634 7 Dec., Sir William Thomas,<sup>6</sup> Knt., Carnarvon  
 1636 27 Jany., John Price, Llanstindwen  
 1637 8 Feb., Catherine Mostyn, àl's Pennant, vid., Conway  
 1638 16 Apl., John Wynne,<sup>7</sup> Conway  
 1638 24 May, Nicholas Hookes,<sup>8</sup> Conway  
 1638 22 May, Jane, àl's Jonet Kiffin, Maynan  
 1638 4 Feb., Robert Wynne,<sup>9</sup> Glascoed, Llandiniolen  
 1640 30 Ap., Morgan Williams, Spitty  
 1640 19 June, Wm. ap John ap Rees Wyn, Glyn Lligwy  
 1641 13 July, Thomas Draycott, Bangor  
 1641 20 May, Elizabeth Williams, àlias Hookes, Conway

<sup>1</sup> Sheriff, 1581-2 and 1595-6. Knight of the Shire, 1592-1601 and 1604-9.

<sup>2</sup> Sheriff, 1607-8.

<sup>3</sup> Sheriff, 1622-3.

<sup>4</sup> Bishop of Bangor, 1616-31. (Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 34.)

<sup>5</sup> Bishop of Bangor, 1631-33. (*Ib.*, p. 122.)

<sup>6</sup> Sheriff, 1607-8.

<sup>7</sup> Ob. Nov. 14, 1637.

<sup>8</sup> His gravestone is to be seen in the chancel of Conwy Church, inscribed as follows: "Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> body of Nich<sup>s</sup> Hookes of Conway, Ge<sup>s</sup>, who was y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>j</sup> child of his Father, Wm. Hookes, Esqre., by Alice his wife, and y<sup>e</sup> father of 27 children, who dyed y<sup>e</sup> 20th day of March 1637.

"N.B. This stone was ruined in y<sup>e</sup> year 1720 att y<sup>e</sup> Charge of John Hookes, Esq<sup>r</sup>, & since by Thos. Bradney & W. Archer, Esq<sup>r</sup>."

Nicholas Hookes was Alderman (= Mayor), 1607, 1612, 1613, 1623, 1624. (Williams' *Aberconway*, p. 104.) William Hookes above named was Sheriff of Carnarvonshire, 1640. (H. L. S.)

<sup>9</sup> Sheriff, 1619-20. Knight of the Shire, 1588-92.



*Denbighshire.*

- 1417 Sir John Salisbury, Clk., Inchin, Suffolk. (39, Marche)  
 1447 Madoc ap Hoell Coytmore,<sup>1</sup> Llanrwst. (28, Luffenhand)  
 1454 John Pyers, al's Salisbury, St. Dunstan in E. London.  
     (1, Stokton)  
 1458 Sir Lewis Talbot, Knt., Gresford. (26, Stokton)  
 1493 Roger Salusbury, Esquier, Leicester, 2 Denbigh. (24,  
     Doggett)  
 1494 Meredith Gytty, Wrexham. (12, Vox; *Arch. Camb.*,  
     Ser. IV, vol. xi, p. 218)  
 1497 Lleuke Vorge Yollen, Llanfair. (14, Horne)  
 1497 John Salisbury, Beckington, Somerset. (28, Blamyr)  
 1499 William Salisbury or Salusbury, Beds. and Northamp-  
     ton. 31, Home)  
 1503 John Salisbury, Barnstaple, Devon. (28, Blamyr)  
 1505 Sir Thomas Salusbury, Knt.,<sup>2</sup> Carmelites, Denbigh. (5,  
     Adeane)  
 1508 Walter Rys, Pembroke, Bristol, Denbigh. (6, Barrett)  
 1510 David Duy ap Tudr, Llanarmon. (38, Bennett)  
 1510 William Roden,<sup>3</sup> Rector of Gresford  
 1511 John Gytty, —S. Michel, Coventry, bequest to church  
     at, —Wrexham. (6, Fetiplace)  
 1513 John Roden,<sup>4</sup> Gresford. (27, Fetiplace)  
 1518 Nicholas Deykin,<sup>5</sup> Chester and Mexhuist? (Aylofffe)  
 1518 Griff. Duy ap Tudr, Llanarmon. (11, Aylofffe)  
 1520 Yollen ap Ll'n ap Madoc ap Hewster, Wrexham. (6,  
     Maynwaryng)  
 1520 William Dacres,<sup>6</sup> Denbigh. (29, Aylofffe)  
 1523 Randyll ap Adda,<sup>7</sup> The Holt, Denbigh. (11, Bodfelde)  
 1527 Lewis Mon,<sup>8</sup> Valle Crucis. (20, Porch)  
 1528 Roger Flecher<sup>9</sup> [Trinity Church, Chester], Denbigh. (2,  
     Iankyn)  
 1530 Owen Holland,<sup>10</sup> Esquier, Bucks, &c., Eglwys Vaght [Eg-  
     lwysfach]. (19, Iankyn)

<sup>1</sup> The stone effigy of Howel Coytmore, in armour, is preserved in the old church, Llanrwst. His son sold Gwydir to the Wynnes, ancestors of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Lord Great Chamberlain of England. A stone monument (effigy recumbent) to Griffith Goch, the father of Howel Coytmore, is in Bettws y Coed Church.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. IV, vol. xi, p. 219.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, vii, p. 221.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, ix, p. 153.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, xi, p. 217.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, ix, p. 155.

<sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, vii, p. 223.

<sup>8</sup> *Ib.*, xi, p. 218.

<sup>9</sup> *Ib.*, ix, p. 156.

<sup>10</sup> *Ib.*, ix, p. 151.

- 1530 John ap Howell Lloid,<sup>1</sup> Clk., Clocaenog. (26, Iankyn)  
 1535 Richard Cowley,<sup>2</sup> Wrexham. (30, Hogen)  
 1536 Lawrence ap John, Llanrhaiadr. (38 or 34, Hogen)  
 1537 John Edwards, Clk. [Llan Enis], Llanynys. (7, Crumwell)  
 1539 John ap Powell,<sup>3</sup> aliàs Brierton, Clk., St. Mary, Westminster; Wrexham. (26, Dyngelëy)  
 1543 Lewis Lloyd Floode [Todington, Beds.], Denbigh. (28, Spert)  
 1545 Elizabeth Brereton,<sup>4</sup> wife of Robert Wyn ap Morgan of Sonlley [Wrexham]  
 1545 Randall Woodall,<sup>5</sup> Holt. (27, Pynnyng)  
 1546 Elice ap Rees,<sup>6</sup> London, Anglesey, &c., Denbigh. (13, Alen)  
 1547 William White,<sup>7</sup> Vicar of Gresford  
 1547 Edward ap Harry,<sup>8</sup> Ruthin. (45, Alen)  
 1548 David ap Meredith,<sup>9</sup> Llanarmon in Yale. (5, Populwell)  
 1549 John Salesburye, Whitte Church. (43, Populwell)  
 1550 Robert Salesburie, Esquire, Rug, Denbigh, Rug. (28, Coode)  
 1551 Folke Salesburie, Wytchurch. (17, Bucke)  
 1552 Thomas Stacey, St. Faith, London, Denbigh. (10, Powell)  
 1552 Robert Chalnor,<sup>10</sup> Denbigh. (29, Powell)  
 1552 Fowke Pigott,<sup>11</sup> S. Botolph, London, Pembroke, Denbigh. (12, Powell)  
 1556 Hugh ap Griffith, Holte. (8, Wrastley)  
 1556 Hugh Bostocke, Dolgelly. (25, More)  
 1557 John Turbridge, Ruthin. (19, Wrastley)  
 1558 John Stockley,<sup>12</sup> Essex, London, &c., Denbigh. (36, Welles)  
 1558 David Jones, London, S. Martin Pomeroy, Derwen, Denbigh. (35, Noodes)  
 1559 Alice Lloyd,<sup>13</sup> aliàs Alyce, v. Gruff. Lloyd, widow of John Myddleton, St. George  
 1559 John Coytmore, Abergele  
 1560 Jan., Edward ap Thomas Edward, al's Edward Goodman,<sup>14</sup> Ruthin

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. IV, vol. vii, p. 221.<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, xi, p. 218.<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, vii, p. 225.<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, p. 225.<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, xiii, p. 118.<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, vii, p. 226.<sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, p. 221.<sup>8</sup> *Ib.*, p. 226.<sup>9</sup> *Ib.*, p. 227.<sup>10</sup> *Ib.*, xiii, p. 119.<sup>11</sup> *Ib.*, p. 118.<sup>12</sup> *Ib.*, xiv, p. 15.<sup>13</sup> *Ib.*<sup>14</sup> Edward ap Thomas Goodman ap Edward ap Ifan Goch. (*L. Dwnn*, ii, p. 337.) He was the father of Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, who founded Christ's Hospital at Ruthin, and endowed

- 1560 Feb., John Salisbury,<sup>1</sup> Denbigh  
 1561 Jany., Richard ap Griffith ap Ednyfet, Clk., Rector of Cerigydryddion  
 1561 Jan., John ap Robert Gytty, Wrexham  
 1562 May, Griffith ap Ieu'n ap D'd, Llanfair, D.C.  
 1565 Oct., Lewis Aspoll, Denbigh  
 1566 Jan., David ap Gruff. ap Richd., Bryneglwys  
 1566 Feb., Lewis ap Griff. ap Ieu'n, Llewenni  
 1566 Sep., Maurice ap Thomas,<sup>2</sup> Clk., Llansannan  
 1566 Jan., 5 Feb., Robert Myddleton<sup>3</sup> ["Astrat"], ? Ystrad  
 1566 22 Feb., Lewis ap William ap Griffith, Abergele  
 1568 22 Feb., Gwenhwyfar, v. Richard, Ruthin  
 1570 13 June, Richard ap Llewelyn ap Griffith, Llanarmon in Y.  
 1571 15 Oct., Richard Colingborn, Llangollen  
 1573 10 June, Robert ap Griffith, Llangynhafal  
 1575 Nov., Alice, v. Madock, Denbigh ?  
 1575 Dec., Thomas ap Roger, "Llanvayer"  
 1577 Jan., Richard Teygyn, Bromfield  
 1577 Mar., Richard Bromley, Valle Crucis  
 1577 26 Feb., Richard Myddleton,<sup>4</sup> Denbigh ?  
 1578 June, John Salusbury,<sup>5</sup> Miles, "Llewenny"  
 1578 Nov., Launcelot Broughton, Eytton  
 1579 Oct., Thomas Salisbury, "vichar", Llanelidan  
 1586 1 Mar., Edward ap John ap Hoell, Llanynys  
 1586 29 Oct., Geoffrey Holland,<sup>6</sup> Eglwysfach [Grethlin ?]

it with the tithes of Llanrhydd and Ruthin. He also founded the Grammar School of Ruthin, and endowed it with half the tithes of Llanelidan.

<sup>1</sup> Chamberlain (? Steward) of Denbigh, and Sheriff, 1541. Elected burgess of Denbigh, 1635.

<sup>2</sup> Vicar, 1537; Sinecure-Rector, 1557; Canon of St. Asaph, 1557.

<sup>3</sup> Robert Myddleton. Sons, Simon and Maurice; brother, John, deceased. To his nephews and nieces, John, Piers, Margaret, Luce, the "manor of Astratt". Nephew, Garne Challoner. (*A. and M. Denbigh*, p. 266.)

<sup>4</sup> Governor of Denbigh Castle. Curious monument to him and his wife in Denbigh parish church, Eglwys Wen. To his sons, Foulk, Richard, Robert, Piers, £40 each; to his daughters, Barbara, Ellen, Alice, 100 marks each. This will was disputed. One of the Myddletons was to pay the merchants £8,000 (viii m.) in A.D. 1590! (For Myddleton pedigree, *vide A. and M. Denbigh*, pp. 158, 161.)

<sup>5</sup> High Sheriff, 1575. Died March 18, 1578. Fine monument in Eglwys Wen Church, Denbigh.

<sup>6</sup> Sheriff, 1563.

- 1586 17 Nov., Simon Thelwall,<sup>1</sup> Plas-y-ward  
 1586 17 Nov., Margareta Thelwall, Plas-y-ward  
 1587 13 June, Richard ap Thomas, "Eglwisrose"  
 1588 4 Jan., Fulk Salesburye, Halliwell  
 1588 3 Ap., Robt. ap Res ap Howel goch, Llanelidan  
 1588 26 June, Edward Jones, "Esclushand" [Esclusham, near Wrexham]  
 1589 24 July, Rees ap John ap David ap Mered., "Llanvo-rack"  
 1589 10 Oct., David Parry, Denbigh  
 1589 18 Dec., Godfrey Goodman,<sup>2</sup> Ruthin  
 1590 7 Feb., Henry Parry, Marchwiell  
 1590 8 Mar., William Lloid ap Ednefed, Kinnerch  
 1590 2 June, John Pulleston, Wrexham  
 1590 2 June, Griffithhe Lloide, Ruthin  
 1590 2 Sep., Robert Dolben, Llanrhayader  
 1590 4 Nov., Ievan ap Griffith, Cerigydruidion  
 1591 27 May, Margareta Salsbury, Ruthin  
 1592 3 Feb., Robert ap David ap Grono, Marchwiell  
 1592 13 June, Humphrey Elis, "Erbistog"  
 1593 1 Feb., John Matthewe, Denbigh  
 1593 19 May, John Santley, Gresford  
 1593 12 Nov., Evan Lloide ap Richard ap Thomas, "Llanhin-gan"  
 1593 6 Dec., Thomas ap Edward, Ruthin  
 1594 24 Jan., William Wheeth, Acton  
 1594 7 Feb., Hugh ap Ieu'n ap Thomas, Llansanan  
 1595 10 Nov., Robert ap John ap David Lloyd, Ruabon  
 1595 9 Feb., Robert Hardye, "Kinges Newton"  
 1595 12 Feb., Henry ap Griff. ap Dd. ap Thomas, Llanfair, D. C.  
 1596 24 May, Eliseus Price,<sup>3</sup> Spotty  
 1596 3 Nov., Richard Kynaston, Wrexham  
 1596 4 Mar., Peter Holland,<sup>4</sup> Abergele  
 1597 11 Ap., John Stanley, Gresford  
 1597 10 May, William ap Rees ap John ap Madoc, Llanelidan  
 1597 7 July, William Griffith, Llanfair, D. C.  
 1697 28 Nov., Edward Morris,<sup>5</sup> Llansilin  
 1598 7 Sep., Edward Brereton,<sup>6</sup> "Borras"  
 1598 13 Oct., John Mershe, Denbigh

<sup>1</sup> M.P. for Denbigh, 1547-54 and 1571; for Denbighshire, 1563-71.

<sup>2</sup> Brother of Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster. (L. Dwnn, ii, p. 337.)

<sup>3</sup> Sheriff of Denbighshire, 1550, 1557, 1569, and 1573.

<sup>4</sup> Sheriff, 1578.

<sup>5</sup> Sheriff, 1673.

<sup>6</sup> Sheriff, 1598.

- 1599 19 May, John ap Ithel Wyn, "Rhylyfornon" [Newmarket]  
 1600 28 June, Sir Robert Salesbury,<sup>1</sup> "Maghimbyd", [Bachymbyd or Rug]  
 1601 1 July, John Leech, Holte, al's Lion  
 1601 Dec., Edwd. Griffith ap Ieu'n, Llewenni  
 1601 31 Mar., Robert ap Richard, Clocaenog  
 1602 10 Feb., Griffith ap John Griffith, "Aberwheel" [Aberwheeler]  
 1605 23 Nov., Griffith ap Robert Lloyd, Ruthin  
 1605 30 Nov., Griffith ap Rees, Denbigh  
 1606 14 May, David Hanson, Wrexham  
 1606 24 May, Griffith Wyn,<sup>2</sup> Llanrwst  
 1606 30 June, David Lloid ap William, Gwernivod [Llanrhaidr yn Mochnant]  
 1607 10 June, Richard Basnett, Eiton  
 1608 2 June, Percy Salisbury, Denbigh. (54, Windebank)  
 1608 25 Sep., Hugh Griffith, "Aberchureler" [Aberwheeler]  
 1609 22 May, William ap Evan Griffith-Kym'o, Llandysilio  
 1609 10 May, David ap Howell ap Jenkin, Llansilin [37, Dorset]  
 1609 31 Jan., John ap Hugh, Gyfiliog  
 1610 24 Ap., Ffulk Lloyd,<sup>3</sup> Meridog [Meriadog]  
 1610 28 Aug., John Thomas ap John, Llansannan  
 1610 4 Dec., Meredith ap Tudor, Nantglyn  
 1610 16 Feb., Robert ap John Lloyd, Llanrhaidr. (10, Wood)  
 1611 19 Ap., John Roberts, Borth, Ruthin  
 1611 13 Ap., Roderic ap Rhydderch Lewis, "Spitty"  
 1611 28 Ap., John Thomas ap Edward, "Llandurnock"  
 1611 22 Ap., Dowse Middleton, Cerigydruidion  
 1611 14 June, Ellen Salisbury, Denbigh  
 1611 4 July, Edward ap John ap David, Llandurnog. (67, Wood)  
 1611 27 Sep., Thomas Wyn ap John ap Howell, Llandurnog  
 1611 3 Jan., David ap Ieu'n ap William, "Kyffyliog"  
 1611 23 Mar., Margaret, wife of Thomas ap John ap Ieu'n, Ruthin. [25, Ffenner]  
 1612 12 July, Robert ap Rees ap Edward, "Moylewick Park" [Denbigh]  
 1612 18 Nov., Simon Aspoole, "Coed Predwen"  
 1613 12 June, John Doulben, "Llanrhaidr in Kynnershe"

<sup>1</sup> Sheriff, 1597. For Salisbury pedigree, *vide* L. Dwnn, ii, p. 330.

<sup>2</sup> Sheriff, 1594.

<sup>3</sup> Buried Oct. 7, 1609, at St. Asaph. (*Peter Roberts' Diary*, p. 13.)

- 1613 15 June, Robert Puleston, Wrexham  
 1613 26 Aug., Robert ap Ieu'n Lloid a's Robt. Vaughan, "Nantklyn". (69, Capell)  
 1613 17 Feb., John Tilston, Wrexham  
 1614 7 July, Margaret Lloid, Allington, Gresford  
 1614 10 Oct., Richard Parry, Tywyssog  
 1615 12 Ap., Henry ap Ieu'n Lloid,<sup>1</sup> "Hafodynys". (34, Rudd)  
 1615 31 July, Roger Thomas David ap Pellin, "Bothwarry"  
 1615 13 Feb., Meredith ap Tudyr, "Nantklyn"  
 1616 18 Jay., Catherine, v. Symon, Denbigh  
 1616 7 Mar., David Holland,<sup>2</sup> "Kynmel"  
 1617 20 Dec., Henry Roberts, Denbigh  
 1617 23 Jan., Richard Williams,<sup>3</sup> Ruthin  
 1617 21 Mar., John Tudor, Denbigh  
 1618 11 May, Lucie Salusbury, Denbigh  
 1618 11 June, William Merton,<sup>4</sup> Denbigh  
 1618 11 June, Herbert Thelwall, Llanbedr  
 1618 27 Nov., David Lloid ap Ieu'n, Denbigh  
 1618 4 Dec., Charles Matthews, Ruabon  
 1619 5 June, Peter Mule, Llanruthie  
 1619 12 July, Richard Doulben,<sup>5</sup> Denbigh  
 1619 21 Aug., Edmund Oliver, Llanrwst  
 1619 24 Sep., Hugh Griffith ap Ll'n, Llanrwst  
 1619 21 Oct., William Barker,<sup>6</sup> Denbigh  
 1619 2 Nov., David ap Ieu'n ap Ll'n, "Bettws"  
 1619 20 Dec., Roger ap William, Ruthin  
 1620 17 May, Maurice Evans, Gwytherin  
 1620 29 Nov., John ap John ap Ithel, "Llanverres"  
 1620 3 Feb., Robert Salusbury, Denbigh  
 1620 16 Feb., Margaret Madox, "Butcroise", Llanynys  
 1621 4 Ap., William ap John William, "Llanvoroce" [Llanfwrog]  
 1621 5 May, Hugh Morice, "Llowern" [Lloran]  
 1621 17 May, Edward ap John Griff. ap Ieu'n, Llanfair, D. C.  
 1621 13 June, John Jones, Llanarmon  
 1621 3 Aug., Charles Middleton,<sup>7</sup> Denbigh

<sup>1</sup> Sheriff, 1593.      <sup>2</sup> Sheriff, 1596, 1602.      <sup>3</sup> Sheriff, 1615.

<sup>4</sup> Died May 1st, 1618. (*Peter Roberts' Diary*, p. 70.)

<sup>5</sup> Was a Common Councillor, elected 1617. Son of Humphrey Doulben. Monuments of this family are in Llanrhaiadr Church.

<sup>6</sup> Alderman, elected 1613; buried July 11, 1619

<sup>7</sup> Governor of Denbigh Castle, and brother of Sir Thomas Middleton, Alderman, London. Buried, April 3rd, 1621, at Eglwys Wen, near Denbigh. He left £5, the interest to repair his father's tomb at Whitchurch; £5 for a Communion-cup, still in use; £60, the interest for the poor. (*Records of Denbigh*, p. 128.)

- 1621 1 Oct., Thomas ap Harry, Llanrhaiadr  
 1621 30 Nov., Jane Price, "Gwersellt", Gressford  
 1622 14 May, John ap Rees ap Ednyfed, "Dynyfed", Llanarmon  
 1622 27 May, David ap Blethyn, Llandermon  
 1622 12 July, John Jeffryes, Wrexham  
 1622 20 Dec., Antony Matthew,<sup>1</sup> Denbigh  
 1622 24 Jan., Jane, v. John ap Hughe, Llanforog  
 1622 7 Feb., Cicely Williams, Ruthin  
 1622 7 Feb., John ap Richard ap Rees, Abergele  
 1622 17 Feb., Robert ap Rees, "Segwyde", Llanrhaiadr  
 1623 14 June, Ffulke ap Richard ap Howell, Llanarmon in Y.  
 1623 7 Aug., Maurice ap Richard "Tyr yr Abbot", Denbigh  
 1623 13 Sep., John ap John, Llanfair, D. C.  
 1623 30 Sep., Ffulke Salusbury,<sup>2</sup> Denbigh  
 1623 22 Oct., Thomas Goodman,<sup>3</sup> "Plas Ucha", Llanfair, D. C.  
 1623 27 Nov., Evan ap Robert ap David, Eglwysbach  
 1623 20 Nov., Peter Mule, "Llanruth"  
 1623 17 Jan., Griffith David Lloyd, Ruthin  
 1623 5 Feb., Griffith ap Harry, Henllan  
 1623 11 Feb., John Griffith ap Edward, "Spitty"  
 1623 19 Mar., Thomas Gouldsmith, Wrexham  
 1623 5 Mar., Evan ap Robert ap John, "Tre Esgybion", Llanynys  
 1624 1 Ap., Thomas Jones, "Llanruth"  
 1624 10 Ap., John Owen, Ilansanffraid  
 1624 20 Ap., Robert Owen, Ruthin  
 1624 27 Ap., John Robert ap Edward, Bersham, Wrexham  
 1624 30 Ap., Richard Heaton,<sup>4</sup> Llewenni  
 1624 21 Aug., David Ellis,<sup>5</sup> S.T.P., Llanrhaiadr  
 1625 17 May, Hugh Meredith,<sup>6</sup> Wrexham  
 1625 25 May, Sir William Meredith, Knt., "Stanston" [Stansty], Denbigh  
 1625 17 Jan., Ffulke ap David ap Blethin, "Llandurnoge"  
 1625 20 Feb., Madoc ap Roger, Tybrieth, Llanrwst  
 1626 19 June, Evan ap John ap John ap Edward, Llanbedr

<sup>1</sup> Linendraper; Alderman, elected 1612. He left his plate to the Corporation for the use of the poor. *Vide* Burke's *L. G. and Rec. D.*

<sup>2</sup> Brother of Mr. Thomas Salusbury, Altvaynan. Buried Aug. 10, 1623. (*Peter Roberts' Diary*, p. 95.)

<sup>3</sup> Sheriff, 1613.

<sup>4</sup> Buried at Henllan, aged eighty, Jan. 18, 1623. (*Peter Roberts' Diary*, p. 99.)

<sup>5</sup> Ob. Jan. 28th, 1623. (*Ib.*)

<sup>6</sup> Sheriff of Denbighshire, 1621.

- 1626 14 July, Hugh Carnell, "Istoyd" [? Ystad]  
 1626 15 July, Edward Jones, "Atchesham", Denbigh ?  
 1627 8 June, Gawin Goodman,<sup>1</sup> Ruthin  
 1627 11 Oct., Simon Parry,<sup>2</sup> Nantelwyd  
 1627 7 Nov., John Peirs, "Kynnerthe", Llanrhaiadr  
 1628 9 Ap., William ap John Symond, Llanvorog  
 1628 30 Ap., Robert Williams, Ruthin  
 1628 17 May, Thomas Jones, "Llanwarne"  
 1628 20 May, Thomas Wynne, Clk., Ruthin  
 1628 21 July, George Jarratt, Ruthin  
 1628 20 Oct., Richard Matthew, Valle Crucis  
 1629 23 Ap., John ap Edward Griff. ap Robert, Llanfair, D.C.  
 1629 6 May, John Lloidde, Pickhill (49, Ridley)  
 1629 12 May, Catherine, v. John, Bryneglwys  
 1629 17 May, Elizabeth Price, Gwersilt  
 1629 17 June, David ap Robert ap Howell, Llangwn  
 1629 13 Aug., Edward Jones, Denbigh  
 1629 30 Sept., Roger Williams, Ruthin [dec. in part. trans  
     mare]  
 1629 31 Oct., Thomas Atkin, "Cockermouth" and Lleweny  
 1630 16 Ap., Moses Runcorne, Henllan  
 1630 30 Jan., Peter Meyricke, Ruthin  
 1630 19 Sept., Robert Pritchard, Llandurnog  
 1630 19 Dec., Thomas Lloyd, Ruabon  
 1631 5 March, Evan Lloid,<sup>3</sup> Wickiwer  
 1632 14 Ap., Catherine, v. John Owen, Llanrwst  
 1632 9 July, John ap Hughe ap Edward, Stansty ?  
 1633 9 May, Griffith Pritchard,<sup>4</sup> Rect. of "Llangallhafall" [Llan-  
     gynhafal] and Vicar of L<sup>y</sup> Rhos [Llandrillo yn Rhos]  
 1633 2 July, John Thomas, "Christwynydd"  
 1633 18 Nov., Hugh ap Raynold, "Rhydwrgrî"  
 1633 27 Jan., Humphrey Salisbury, "Clochaynog"  
 1633 29 Feb., Percy Williams, Ruabon  
 1633 27 Mar., Catherine Roberts, Wrexham  
 1634 27 Sept., Morris ap Hugh ap Rees ap Ieu'n, Penbedw  
 1634 4 Oct., Robt. ap Hugh ap John ap Ll'n, "Segwort"  
 1634 29 Nov., Thomas Price,<sup>5</sup> "Place Yollin" [Plas Iolyn]

<sup>1</sup> L. Dwnn, ii, p. 337.

<sup>2</sup> Buried July 8, 1627. (*Peter Roberts' Diary*, p. 119.)

<sup>3</sup> Died Jan. 22, 1631. (*ib.*, p. 138.)

<sup>4</sup> Rector, 1627-32; Rector of Llangelynin, 1613; Canon of Bangor, 1626.

<sup>5</sup> Son of Dr. Ellis Price, M.P. for Merioneth. Sheriff, 1599. Buried at Spytty, Aug. 23, 1634. (*Peter Roberts' Diary*, p. 155.)



- 1634 5 Feb., Edmund Vaughan,<sup>1</sup> Denbigh  
 1634 13 Feb., John Evans, Abergele  
 1634 23 Mar., Antony Lewis, Gresford  
 1635 10 Ap., Margared Ffoulke, vid., Llandwrnog  
 1635 27 May, Catherine Roberts, Wrexham  
 1635 5 June, John ap William, Llanforog  
 1635 9 June, John ap John ap Madoc, Llanverres  
 1635 20 Aug., John Edwards, Senr., Chirke  
 1635 7 Aug., Griffith ap John ap Edward, Llanfair, D. C.  
 1635 21 Sep., John Edwards, "Stanstey"  
 1635 21 Sep., David Edwards, Wrexham  
 1635 2 Dec., Margaret Salusbury, Denbigh  
 1635 1 Feb., William Panton, "Sputty"  
 1635 3 Feb., John Barton, Llewenni  
 1636 2 Ap., Hugh Lloyd,<sup>2</sup> Ar., Denbigh  
 1637 9 June, Margaret Mostyn, al's Wyn, "Llanvairdoll-gayrne"  
 1637 4 Aug., Gilbert Jones, Wrexham  
 1637 24 Oct., Oliver Briggs, Wrexham  
 1638 30 Ap., Robert Panton, "Sputtie"  
 1638 29 May, Rinald ap John, "Bryngwrgi", "Clocaynog"  
 1638 2 June, Edward Lloid, Ruthin  
 1639 10 Ap., Hugh ap William Prichard, Llandurnog  
 1639 17 May, Hugh ap John ap William, "Llewenie", Henllan  
 1639 25 May, Margaret Dolben, al's Williams, Llanfair, D. C.  
 1639 15 Oct., Henry Salusbury, Denbigh  
 1639 25 Jan., Sir Richard Trevor,<sup>3</sup> Bart., "Trebulin" [Trevalyn], Denbigh  
 1640 22 June, Piers ap Ievan Thomas, "Aberwhylar", Bodfary  
 1640 27 Aug., Richard ap Robert ap John, "Sputty"  
 1640 2 Dec., Peter Fowler, "Sonlley", Marchwyell  
 1640 5 Jan., Richard ap Ievan ap John Wyn, "Postney Parke", Denbigh  
 1640 12 Feb., Emmanuel Jones, "Rewabon"  
 1641 14 July, John Thelwall, Monty., Denbigh., Ruthin  
 1641 17 Sep., Edward ap John ap Roger, Nant Ucha, Denbigh  
 1641 22 Oct., Roger Kinaston, "Christioneth", "Kenricke"  
 1641 8 Nov., Oliver Morris, Llangedwyn

<sup>1</sup> Elected Deputy Recorder the same year in which he died, Jan. 1634. (*Peter Roberts' Diary*, p. 156.)

<sup>2</sup> Ob. Jan. 27, 1635, being High Sheriff. (*Ib.*, p. 163.)

<sup>3</sup> Sheriff, 1610. He erected a remarkable monument to his father, John Trevor, at Gresford.

*Flintshire.*

- 1394 Alexander Bach,<sup>1</sup> Bishop of St. Asaph, "Freers Preachers, Hereford". (Br. Willis' *St. Asaph*, ed. 1801, ii, 104; 3, Rous)
- 1505 Thos. Salusbury,<sup>2</sup> Knt., "Freers Preachers, Hereford"
- 1511 Richard Whitford,<sup>3</sup>—property in Hope and Whitford
- 1513 David ap Owen,<sup>4</sup> Bishop of St. Asaph. (23, Fetiplace)
- 1519 David ap Jenkin ap Eng., Halkyn. (22, Aylofffe)
- 1523 Peter Stanley,<sup>5</sup> Esquier, of S. Sep., London, and "Ewloe, Flintshire". (12, Bodfelde)
- 1523 Randal ap Adda,<sup>6</sup> b<sup>d</sup> at Holt
- 1524 Edmund ap John, London and Hanmer. (22, Bodfelde)
- 1528 Elys ap Edward, Overton Maddock, Flint (36, Porch)
- 1532 Peter Conway,<sup>7</sup> Archdeacon, St. Asaph, "Dessyrth". (16, Thower)
- 1534 Robert Madoc, Clk., Rector of "Vaynoll". (A. C., 1880, xi, p. 219; 24, Hogen)
- 1535 Henry Standish<sup>8</sup> ["Standeste"], Bishop of St. Asaph. (26, Hogen)
- 1540 Richard ap Howell ap Ieu'n Vynchan, Whitford. (6, Alenger)
- 1543 Lewis Ffloyde<sup>9</sup> or Lloyd. (28, Spert)
- 1545 Randall, Woodall, Holt. (27, Pynnyng)
- 1545 — Brereton, wife of Robert Wyn, alias Wynn ap Morgan, and of John ap Matt. ap Ieu'n ap Deio
- 1547 William Jonys, S. Dunstan, W. London, and Flint. (36, Alen)
- 1548 Peres Fowler, Northop, F. (6, Populwell)
- 1549 Edward Banyone<sup>10</sup> [Beynion], born at Hawarden
- 1551 Pers Mutton,<sup>11</sup> "thelder", Esquier, Denbigh and "Ruthlan". (16, Bucke)
- 1552 Thomas Stacey,<sup>12</sup> Registrar, Dio. St. Asaph, St. Asaph. (10, Powell)
- 1552 Lewis ap Iev'n,<sup>13</sup> Northop. (6, Taske)
- 1556 Rice ap Gruff. ap David Lloyd,<sup>14</sup> "Erbistocke". (9, Kitchen)
- 1557 Griffith ap Twna Lloyd,<sup>15</sup> Clk., "Gwayniscore". (1, Noodes)

<sup>1</sup> Will in B. Willis' *St. Asaph*, ed. 1801, ii, p. 104.<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. IV, vol. xi, p. 219.<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 221.<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, p. 219.<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, p. 220.<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, vii, p. 223.<sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, xi, p. 220.<sup>8</sup> *Ib.*, vii, p. 222.<sup>9</sup> *Ib.*, p. 226.<sup>10</sup> *Ib.*, xi, p. 221.<sup>11</sup> *Ib.*, xiii, p. 120.<sup>12</sup> *Ib.*<sup>13</sup> *Ib.*, xi, p. 221.<sup>14</sup> *Ib.*, xiii, p. 119.<sup>15</sup> *Ib.*, p. 121. Rector, 1547-57.

- 1557 John Vechan,<sup>1</sup> Hawarden. (10, Noodes)  
 1558 Thomas Griffiths,<sup>2</sup> "Ruthelande". (29, Noodes)  
 1558 John Davye,<sup>3</sup> "Mowlde". (34, Noodes)  
 1558 George Wood, Esquier, Denbigh and Batterley, Flint.  
 (36, Noodes)  
 1558 Nicholas Griffith,<sup>4</sup> London and Northop. (51, Noodes)  
 1558 Henry ap Thomas ap William<sup>5</sup> [Sentence, 1561], "Ther-  
 serth". (70, Noodes)  
 1559 Rees ap Edward ap H'll, Northop  
 1564 Jan., Henry ap Ieu'n Lewes, Northop  
 1576 Nov., William Mostyn, Mostyn  
 1579 July, John Conway, "Bottrithan"  
 1580 Feb., John Edward Lloid Moston, Talacre  
 1580 May, John Griffith,<sup>6</sup> Cayrwy's  
 1580 June, Pyers Mostyn,<sup>7</sup> Talacre  
 1580 July, Randolph Hanmer, Hanmer  
 1580 Dec., Perceay ap Will'm ap Ithel, Thiserth  
 1586 9 Feb., John David ap Hoell, al's John Davis, "Kayr-  
 wis"  
 1587 22 May, Roger Puleston, Evnerall [Emral]  
 1589 18 Aug., Thomas Pierce, al's Thomas ap Robert ap Res,  
 Tremeirchion  
 1589 21 Oct., Matilda, v. David, Mowlde  
 1589 11 Dec., John Hanmer, Bodfield  
 1593 5 Dec., Percy Holland,<sup>8</sup> "Kynmell"  
 1594 8 Mar., Margaret Mostyn, "Mostin"  
 1595 14 Ap., Edward Pennant, Holliwell  
 1598 28 Dec., Robert Ireland, Leeswood, Mold  
 1600 16 June, Lewis Price, Clk., Bodfari  
 1600 8 Sept., Henry Twiston, "Demerchion"  
 1600 29 Nov., William [Hughes],<sup>9</sup> Bishop of St. Asaph  
 1601 28 Jan., John Lloyd, Eston, St. Asaph  
 1601 May, Elizabeth Grosvenor, "Evnerill"  
 1602 14 May, Robt. ap William Griffith, Eston, St. Asaph  
 1603 26 Ap., Ellen Lloidd, Halceghton  
 1604 4 Feb., Randolph Ravenscroft, Bolles ?  
 1612 30 June, Rosa Dymoke, Nerquis

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. IV, vol. xiii, p. 121.<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 120.<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, xiv, p. 16.<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*<sup>6</sup> Sheriff of Flintshire, 1548, 1557, 1565, and 1572.<sup>7</sup> Sheriff of Flintshire, 1542, 1553, 1573.<sup>8</sup> Pierce Holland of Abergele was High Sheriff of Denbighshire, 1578.<sup>9</sup> Bishop of St. Asaph, 1573-1600. (Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 226.)

- 1613 14 June, Thomas Powell,<sup>1</sup> "Horsley"  
 1613 8 June, William Griffith, Pant y Llongdy, "Llangussa"  
 [Llanasa]  
 1614 19 Aug., Thomas Johnson, Penley  
 1615 27 Feb., John Lloyd,<sup>2</sup> Vaynol  
 1616 13 Jan., Thomas Hughes, "Prestaton"  
 1617 23 June, Henry Mostyn, LL.D., Bychton, Whitford  
 1618 2 Dec., David ap Res ap Ieu'n, "Kilken"  
 1622 15 Feb., Richard Williams, Mould  
 1623 20 Feb., Richard Parrye,<sup>3</sup> Bishop of St. Asaph  
 1624 21 July, John Lloyd, Vaynol  
 1624 8 Mar., Sir John Hanmer, Bart., Hanmer  
 1624 23 Mar., Hugh Edward, "Mertyn", "Ywchlaw"  
 1625 17 May, Thomas Hanmer, "Ffenns"?  
 1625 13 June, Sir Thos. Mostyn, Knt., Mostyn, Whitford  
 1626 30 May, Howell ap Hugh ap Rees ap Evan, "Skinogg"  
 [? Ysceifiog]  
 1626 15 Sept., Roger Lloyd, gen., Penley  
 1627 23 May, Hugh Lewis Gwyn, Northop  
 1629 15 Oct., John Hanmer,<sup>4</sup> Bishop of St. Asaph. (83, Ridley)  
 1630 17 Apl., John Trevor, Plas Teg, Hope  
 1630 31 May, Evan Jones, "Kilkain" [Cilcain], Bettws  
 1631 25 June, Richard ap John Griffith, Trestraeth, "Skivioke"  
 [Ysceifiog]  
 1632 22 June, Humphrey ap John ap Hugh, Hendre, "Hendrevigilt"  
 1634 25 Apl., John Griffith, "Ewloe"  
 1634 29 Oct., John Thomas, Llwyn y Cosin  
 1636 24 June, Thomas Humphries,<sup>5</sup> Bodelwithan  
 1637 23 June, Henry Lewis, "Kilca" [? Cilcain]  
 1637 12 Feb., Robert Jones, "Haulkyn"  
 1639 2 Apl., John ap Harrie ap Howell, Nannerch  
 1639 4 May, Robert Browne, "Harden" [Hawarden]  
 1640 9 July, Thomas Parry, "Hope, al's Estin"  
 1640 27 Sept., David Lloyd, Gronant  
 1641 12 Apl., Edward Wynn, "Halkin Ffarme"

<sup>1</sup> High Sheriff of Denbighshire, 1591.

<sup>2</sup> Registrar of St. Asaph. *Ob.* Oct. 31, 1615. (*Peter Roberts' Diary*, p. 55.)

<sup>3</sup> Bishop of St. Asaph, 1604-23. *Ob.* Sept. 26. (*Ib.*, p. 95.)

<sup>4</sup> Bishop of St. Asaph, 1623-29. *Ob.* July 23, 1629. (*Ib.*, p. 127.)

<sup>5</sup> *Ob.* March 9, 1635. (*Ib.*, p. 165.)

*Merionethshire.*

- 1526 William Tofte, Clk., S. Bartholomew Spital, London, Towyn. (12, Porch)  
 1542 Humphrey, John, Milk Street, St. Mary Magd., London, Llantigwon.<sup>1</sup> (5 Spert)  
 1547 Roger Ellys, Clk., B.L., Broughton, Hants, Corwen. (38, Alen)  
 1558 Thomas Everard, Kent, and St. Gregorie, London, Merionethshire. (23, Noodes)  
 1583 10 June, Gwen,<sup>2</sup> v. Griffith ap William, "Korsgedol".  
 1583 29 Feb., John Vaughan,<sup>3</sup> "Corthley" [Caethle]  
 1591 27 Jan., Robert Vaughan,<sup>4</sup> "Glanllintegid"  
 1594 2 Jan., John Parry,<sup>5</sup> "Llandrillo in Iderwew" [Edernion]

<sup>1</sup> If "Llantigwon" be intended for Llandecwyn, John Humphrey probably belonged to the family of Humphrey of Maes y Neuadd, in Ardudwy, whose pedigree is given by Lewis Dwnn, ii, p. 274,— "Edward ab Humphrey ab Davydd ab Thomas ab Davydd ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwric ab Osborn Wyddel." But John is not named among the sons of Humphrey, the only brother of Edward there given being David, B.D. Their mother was Annes, daughter of Elise ab Morys of Clenennau, Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1541 (L. Dwnn, v, p. 156), ab John ab Meredydd of Rhiwaedog. (L. Dwnn, ii, p. 252; *Hist. Powys Vadog*, iv, pp. 295, 300.)

<sup>2</sup> Gwen, v. Griffith ap William (ap Madoc Vychan, Esq., ab Llywelyn Vychan ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Sir Gruffydd Llwyd, Knt.) of Llwyndyrys, co. Caern. According to L. Dwnn (i, pp. 147-8) Gwen Anwyl married Rhys Vachan (Sheriff of Merionethshire, 1548 and 1557) of Cors y Gedol, ap William Vachan of Cilgerran in Pembrokeshire, ab Gruffydd ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Cynwric ab Osborn Wyddel. Their son Robert had the Cilgerran estate. See also the history of the Vaughans of Cors y Gedol, by Wm. Vaughan, *Arch. Camb.*, 1875, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup> "Sion ap Ieuan Vychan of Caethle in Merionethshire." (L. Dwnn, ii, p. 231, n. 4.) Jenkyn ab Iorwerth of Ynys Maengwyn "was farmer (lessee under the Crown of the Mills of Keving and Caetbleff,—Caethle) and of the Ferry of Aberdovey, in the thirty-sixth year of Henry VI", 1458. (L. Dwnn, ii, p. 231, n. 2.)

<sup>4</sup> He was, in all probability, eldest son of Howel Vaughan of Glan Llyn Tegid. *O. s. p.* See *Hist. Powys Vadog*, vi, p. 123, and L. Dwnn, ii, p. 229, who states that Robert married Jane, daughter of Rhys Hughes, Esq., ab Huw ab Rhys ab Howel ab Davydd ab Einion ab Howel Vychan, *s. p.*

<sup>5</sup> *O. s. p.* in 1594. He married Jane, third daughter of Morgan ab Robert ab Reignald of Branas Ucha in Llandrillo in Edeyrnion. (L. Dwnn, ii, p. 126, and note 6.) Descended from Owain Brogyntyn.

- 1594 1 June, Magdalene Ellis, v. William Prichard ap Elisssa,  
"Llaniollen"
- 1596 8 May, Griffith ap Ithel,<sup>1</sup> Corwen
- 1597 3 June, Ellis ap Howell ap Richard, "Trausveneth"
- 1603 23 Ap., John Lloid,<sup>2</sup> "Carogg"
- 1604 20 Ap., William Roberts, "Kymmer"<sup>3</sup>
- 1605 14 Nov., Lewis Anwell, "Llanfrothen"
- 1606 13 July, Jane Myddleton, Corwen
- 1609 11 Nov., John ap Ievan Lloyd, Dolgelly
- 1611 9 Dec., John Salisbury, "Ruge"
- 1611 8 Feb., Caddr. ap Richard, "Llaniollyn"
- 1612 4 Aug., Rosa Wynne, vid., "Llangar"
- 1615 5 July, Robert Edwards, Llanaber
- 1615 3 Feb., Edward Evans, Llanaber
- 1619 10 Ap., Thomas Jones, "Hoeeliwarne" [? Gwyddelwern]
- 1622 7 Nov., Richard Ireland, "Lloyne"
- 1623 11 Feb., David Evans, Clk., "Llanvarhareth"
- 1624 17 June, Richard ap Ieu'n, "Pennmaen"
- 1624 27 Aug., Edward Price, Towyn
- 1624 18 Feb., David ap Owen, "Veilynth" [? Felin isa], "Llan-  
vihangell"
- 1626 30 Dec., Ellis Vaughan, "Brynleech", "Llangollin" [? Llan-  
iollyn]
- 1627 30 Aug., Lewis ap Jenkin, "Pennall"
- 1627 18 Nov., Evan Lloyd ap Robert ap Evan, "Transveneth"

<sup>1</sup> The succession of "Griffith ab Davydd ab Ithel" occurs in the pedigree of Rhys ab Ieuan of Plas yn y Rofft, in Towyn Merionydd. (L. Dwnn, ii, p. 239.) Descended from Iorwerth ab Owain Gwynedd, which seems suggestive of a certain probability that this Griffith ab Ithel may have been connected with that family.

<sup>2</sup> John Lloyd of Carrog in Glyndyrdwy (from which a railway-station on the Great Western Railway takes its name), between Corwen and Llangollen, had by his wife Anne, daughter of Richard Trevor ab Thomas Trevor of Trevelech, a son, John Lloyd. The family descended from Osborn Wyddel. See *Hist. Powys Vadog*, vi, p. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Son of John Roberts of "Y Vaner-Cymmer", merchant (will dated 26 Jan. 1609), second son of Robert ab Morys ab John ab Meredydd, of Park in Llanvrothen, by his wife Lowry, daughter of Lewis ab Ivan ab Davydd, whose wife was Catharine, daughter of Meredith ab Ivan ab Robert. (L. Dwnn, ii, pp. 70, 215.) John Roberts' eldest brother was Lewis Anwyl of Park, the first to bear that name. John Roberts appears to have been occupant of Cymmer or Vanner Abbey, probably in succession to Edward or John Powys, the grantee of the dissolved monastery in 1550. (L. Dwnn, ii, p. 234; *Hist. Powys Vadog*, v, p. 112; vi, pp. 224-6.)

- 1630 8 Nov., Robert Ellis, Dôlgelly  
 1630 10 Feb., Richard ap Robert ap Evan, "Transvyneth"  
 1631 24 Dec., Lewis ap Evan Lloid, "Transvyneth"  
 1632 18 Dec., John Lewis, "Brawes yssa" [Branas]  
 1632 22 Mar., Lewis Owen, "Llanegrin"  
 1633 23 Nov., Anne Baylie, vid., Corwen  
 1633 20 Jan., Hugh Morris William, Talyllyn  
 1637 14 June, John ap Rinalt,<sup>1</sup> "Miarth"  
 1638 14 Ap., Henry Price,<sup>2</sup> "Esgairwethan"<sup>3</sup>  
 1638 15 May, John Vaughan, "Trowsgoyd", "Llaniollen"  
 1638 25 June, John Davies, "Kimiarth" [? Ceniarth]

<sup>1</sup> May have been a brother of Robert ab Reinallt of Branäs. (*Hist. Powys Vadog*, vi, p. 378.)

<sup>2</sup> Sheriff of Merionethshire, 1630. *O. s. p.* before 1642. Descended from Owain Gwynedd.

<sup>3</sup> Formerly "Plas yn y Rofft". (*L. Dwnn*, ii, pp. 239-40.)

## LLYFR SILIN

YN CYNNWYS ACHAU AMRYW DEULUOEDD  
YN NGWYNEDD, POWYS, ETC.

(Continued from Vol. V, p. 344.)

SIR MEIRIC LLOYD a Sir Roger Powys, etc.

Sir Meiric Lloyd a fu farw yn ddietifedd o'i Gorff trwy ei ladd o Ffoulke ap Gwaring, yr hwn aeth a'i gyfoeth drwy drais feddiant; ac felly mae Swydd y Drewen yn eiddo iddo o hyny hyd heddyw. A Roger Estwick oedd un o'i Frodyr ac Etifedd nesaf i Sir Meiric Lloyd drwy yrstad a wnaeth Llew. ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn Tywysog Cymru ac a'i confirmiodd Harri y Trydydd Brenin Lloegr o'r enw i Sir Roger<sup>1</sup> ap Gronw hên a elwyd Sir Roger Powys.

Ac Etifedd Sir Roger Estwick oedd Meredydd, ac i Meredydd y bu Werfyl gwraig Ieuan foel ap Gwilym ap Kynfrig Sais: ac i Werfyl y bu Fleddyn, ac i Fleddyn y bu Ieuan, ac i Ieuan y bu Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Bleddyn ap Ieuan foel ap Gwilym ap Kynfrig Sais ap Kynfrig ap Owen ap Bleddyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais. Mam Bleddyn oedd Gwerfyl verch Meredydd ap Roger Estwick ap Sir Roger Powys.

I Gronw ap Sir Roger Powys y bu Llewelyn, ac i Llewelyn y bu Llew. fychan, ac i Llew. fychan y bu Llew. foel o Estwick, ac i Llew. foel y bu Ednyfed ap Llew. foel; i Ednyfed y bu verch a elwyd Dyddgu, a hono oedd fam Siankin Estwick tad Loranse Estwick.

Ac i Llewelyn fychan ap Llew. foel y bu Gruffydd; ac i Gruffydd y bu Llew.; ac i Llew. y bu Gruffydd, ac i'r Gruffydd hwnw y bu dwy verch—Eva a Margred; ac Eva oedd Fam Philip Bryd; Margred oedd wraig Roger goch Kinaston o Grikod; a hi a fu farw heb blant.

<sup>1</sup> Edrych.



Sir Meiric Lloyd Arglwydd y Drewen a roddes i Roger a Gronw ei Frodyr, Dref Estwick a chwbl o'i fraint yn Swydd Elsmer, yn Rhus, yn Krikod, ac Egil; ac ar Roger ddau Rossyn koch noswyl Ieuan i Arglwydd Elsmer os doedd iw ofyn: ac nid oedd ar Ronwy ddim, am ei fod yn ifangaf; ac i Roger y Braint am ei fod yn hynaf.

Sir Roger Powys ap Grono ap Tudr ap Rys Sais ap Edn. ap Llowarch Gam ap Lluddoca ap Tudr Trevor.

PENTRE PANT, HANMER.

John Hanmer ap John Hanmer ap Richard ap Dafydd ap Thomas Hanmer ap Richard ap Dafydd ap Howel ap Meredydd ap Madoc Heddwrch ap Meilir ap Tangwel ap Tudr ap Ithel ap Idris ap Llewelyn Aurdorchog o Iâl ap Coel ap Gweirydd ap Cynddelw gam ap Ailgad ap Grisiad ap Dyawglyth ap Togawg ap Dwfinfarch ap Madoc Madogion ap Sandde Bryd Angel ap Llowarch hên ap Elidr Lydanwyn ap Meirchion Gul ap Gorwst Ledlwm ap Cenan ap Coel Godebog.

Mam John Hanmer iangaf yw Deily Philips verch James Philips o Gelynog.

Mam Deily Philips oedd Ffranses verch Andrew Meredydd o Lantanad.

Mam Sion Hanmer oedd Elizabeth verch Roger Kinaston o Hordle ap Edward Kinaston ap Humffre Kinaston Wyllt.

Mam Richard Hanmer oedd Elizabeth verch Roger Kinaston o Fortyn ap Humffre Kinaston Wyllt fel o'r blaen.

Mam Dafydd Hanmer oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Dafydd Lloyd ap Sion Edward o'r Plas is y Clawdd.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Robert ap Gruffydd ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Hoel, fel Maesmor.

Mam Thomas Hanmer oedd Kattrin verch Sion ap Siankyn Hanmer; yr hwn Siankyn oedd frawd

i Richard Hanmer a wnaeth Twr yr Owredd, ac o achos ei fam y gelwyd Thomas ap Richard ap Dafydd, *Thomas Hanmer*.

Mam Richard ap Dafydd ap Howel oedd Annes verch ... y Badi ap Gruffydd ap Tudr.

Plant Dafydd Hanmer o Elizabeth verch Roger Kinaston o Fortyn oedd Thomas Hanmer; John Hanmer<sup>1</sup> Esgob Llanelwy a Richard; o ferched, Doritie gwraig Richard ap Sion ap Dafydd o Westyn; Elizabeth gwraig Edward Gethin; Elinor gwraig Lewis Thomas; Margred gwraig Richard Siors, a Sian gwraig William Gethin.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Gwen verch Rys ap Dafydd Lloyd o Gogerdden ap Dafydd ap Rydderch ap Ieuan Lloyd, etc.

#### HANMER O'R OWREDD.

John Hanmer ap Sir Thomas Hanmer ap Sir John ap Thomas ap Sir John Hanmer ap Sir Thomas Hanmer<sup>2</sup> ap Sir Thomas Hanmer ap Richard Hanmer ap Gruffydd Hanmer ap Siankyn<sup>3</sup> ap Sir Dafydd Hanmer<sup>4</sup> ap Philip ap Sir John Obdon o Bagsfile neu Baxffild.

Mam John Hanmer oedd Elizabeth verch Sir John Baker o Kent.

Mam Sir Thomas Hanmer oedd Dority verch Sir Richard Trefor o Drefalyn.

Mam Sir John Hanmer oedd Katherin verch Sir Thomas Mostyn.

Mam Sir Thomas Hanmer oedd Jane verch Sir John Salsbri o Lleweni.

Mam Sir John Hanmer oedd Cattrin verch ac Aeres Thomas ap Richard Salter.

<sup>1</sup> Born 1574; Bishop of St. Asaph, 1624-29; died June 23, 1629, at Pentrepant, and buried in the church of Selattyn, Oswestry.

<sup>2</sup> Knighted at the taking of Terwen and Tournay.

<sup>3</sup> A zealous supporter of his brother-in-law, Owen Glyndwr, was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403.

<sup>4</sup> Chief Justice of England, 1383; father-in-law of Owen Glyndwr.

Mam Cattrin oedd Margred verch yr hên Sion Edward o'r Waun.

Mam Thomas Salter oedd Margred verch Thomas Scriven, Esq.

Mam Richard Salter oedd ... verch Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Ririd foel o Flodwel.

Mam Sir Thomas ap Richard Hanmer oedd Margred verch Sir Roger Kinaston ap Gruffydd ap Siankyn.

HANMER O'R FFENS.

William Hanmer<sup>1</sup> ap Thomas<sup>2</sup> Hanmer ap Sir William<sup>3</sup> Hanmer ap William<sup>4</sup> Hanmer ap William<sup>5</sup> Hanmer ap Siankyn ap Gruffydd<sup>6</sup> fychan ap Edward ap Siankyn<sup>7</sup> ap Sir Dafydd Hanmer.

Mam Sir Dafydd Hanmer oedd ...<sup>8</sup>verch Dafydd ap Ririd ap Jonas o Llannerch Banna.

Mam Siankyn ap Sir Dafydd oedd Angharad verch Llew. ddu ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth foel.

Mam Edward Hanmer oedd Eva<sup>9</sup> verch Dafydd ap Gronw ap Iorwerth.

Mam Gryffydd fychan Hanmer oedd Margred verch Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Siankyn ap Gruffydd fychan Hanmer oedd Margred verch Meredydd Llwyd o Llwyn y Maen.

Mam William Hanmer ap Siankyn oedd Margred verch Thomas Dymock ap Thomas Dymock ap Ieuan ap Dafydd Dymock ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Ririd ap Cad. ap Owen fychan ap Madoc ap Bleddyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais.

<sup>1</sup> Suffered greatly in the civil wars, on the King's side. Died in 1669.

<sup>2</sup> On the death of his elder brother, William, succeeded to his father's estates, whom he survived only four years.

<sup>3</sup> Knighted July 23rd, 1603, and died in 1621.

<sup>4</sup> Died in 1589.

<sup>5</sup> Died in 1570.

<sup>6</sup> Died in 1501.

<sup>7</sup> Was knighted. A zealous supporter of Owen Glyndwr. See *suprà*.

<sup>8</sup> Annes.

<sup>9</sup> Second wife.

Mam William Hanmer ap William oedd<sup>1</sup> ... verch yr hên Sir Thomàs Hanmer.

Mam Sir William Hanmer oedd Margred verch ac etifeddes Dafydd Kinaston o Kricot.

Mam William Hanmer ap Thomas ap Sir William oedd Katrin verch Thomas Puleston o Leightwood.

#### Y PLAS NEWYDD YN Y WAUN.

Sion Edwards ap Sion Edwards ap Sion Edwards ap Sion Edwards ap William Edwards ap Sion Edwards hên ap Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu ap Ednyfed Gam ap Iorwerth foel ap Ieuan fychan ap yr hên Iorwerth.

Mam Sion Edwards ap Sion Edwards ap William Edwards oedd Sian verch Sir George Kasse o... ferch Sir Piers Dutton.

Mam Sion Edwards ap William oedd Katrin verch ac etifeddes Sion Hwkes.

Mam Sion Edwards hên oedd Katrin verch Llew. ap Madoc ap Llew. ap Jeva ap Awr ap Jeva ap Kyhelyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais.

Mam Katrin oedd Lleuku verch Dafydd Chwitmor ap Dafydd ap Ithel Vychan ap Ithel Lloyd ap Ithel Gam ap Meredydd ap Uchdryd ap Edwin.

Mam Lleuku oedd Gwladus verch Dafydd Lloyd ap Madoc Goch o Ystryd Alyn.

Mam Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Adda oedd Angharad verch Ednyfed ap Tudr ap Gronw.

Mam Angharad oedd Maredd verch Dafydd ap Bleddyn fychan ap Bleddyn ap Ithel Llwyd ap Ithel Gam ap Meredydd ap Uchdryd ap Edwin.

Mam Jeva ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu oedd Sabel verch Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd o'r Rhuddallt ap Madoc fychan ap Madoc ap Gruffydd Arglwydd Dinas Bran ap Madoc ap Gruffydd

<sup>1</sup> Elinor. (Lewis Dwnn, ii, p. 313.)

- Maelor ap Madoc ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.
- Mam Adda ap Iorwerth ddu oedd Angharad verch Adda goch ap Jeva ap Adda ap Awr ap Jeva ap Kyhelyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais.
- Mam Sabel oedd Elen verch Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Owen ap Meredydd ap Gruffydd ap yr Arglwydd Rys.
- Mam Elen oedd Elinor Goch verch Philip ap Ivor Ior Iscoed.
- Mam Elinor Goch oedd Katrin verch Llewelyn ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn.
- Mam Llewelyn ap Owen oedd Angharad verch Llewelyn ap Rotpert ap Llowarch ap Trahaiarn ap Kariadog ap Gwyn ap Collwyn.
- Mam Angharad oedd Mared verch Maelgwyn fychan ap Maelgwyn ap yr Arglwydd Rys.
- Mam Mared oedd Angharad verch Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn.
- Mam Angharad oedd Ioned verch John Brenin Lloegr.
- Mam Ednyfed ap Tudr ap Gronw oedd Mallt verch Meredydd ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.
- Mam Tudr ap Gronw ap Meredydd oedd Gwerfyl verch Madoc o'r Hendwr yn y Deirnion.
- Mam Gronw ap Tudr ap Gronw oedd Angharad verch Ithel fychan ap Ithel Llwyd ap Ithel Gam.
- Mam Tudr ap Gronw ap Ednyfed oedd Morfydd verch Meiric Arglwydd Gwent.
- Mam Gronw ap Ednyfed fychan oedd Gwenllian verch Arglwydd Rys.
- Mam Ednyfed fychan oedd Angharad verch Hwfa ap Kynfrig ap Riwallon.
- Gwraig Sion Edwards hên oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Elis, chwaer Sion ap Elis Eutyn o Faenor.
- Plant Sion Edwards hên o Wenhwyfar oedd Sion Wynn; William; a Dafydd Llwyd: o ferched Margred gwraig Richard Lloyd o Llwyn y

maen ac wedi hynny gwraig i Thomas Salter ap Richard Salter, ac i Thomas Salter o Margred Llwyd y bu Cattrin gwraig Sir Thomas Hanmer ifanga; Sian gwraig Llewelyn ap Ieuan ap Howel o Foelyrch; a Kattrin gwraig Tudr Lloyd o Iâl (ac wedi hyny gwraig Robert ap Howel o Groes Oswallt.

Merch i Sion Wynn Edwards uchod oedd Margred Llwyd gwraig Thomas Lake tad Sion Lake o Landdyn.

Plant William Edwards o Cattrin Hwkes oedd Sion, William, Richard, ac Edward Wynn: o ferched ..... gwraig Robert Lloyd ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Meredydd; a Sian gwraig Edward ap Elis Kinaston o Pantybyrsle.

Mab Dafydd Llwyd ap Sion Edwards oedd Robert Lloyd o Blas is Clawdd.

#### PLAS IS CLAWDD. 1648.

Robert Lloyd ap Nathaniel ap Robert ap Edward Lloyd ap Robert Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Sion Edwards ap Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Iorwerth Ddu ap Ednyfed Gam. Mal Ach Sion Edwards o'r Waun.

Mam Robert Llwyd oedd Mari verch Sir John Lloyd ap Sir Ieuan Lloyd ap John Lloyd. Cais Ach Bodidris yn Iâl.

Mam Nathaniel Lloyd oedd ..... verch Sion ap William ap Sion Edwards hên ap Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Adda. Mal y Paladr.

Mam Robert Lloyd ap Edward oedd Grace verch Owen ap Sion Wynn ap Ieuan ap Rys ap Grono ap Cynwric ap Bleddyn Lloyd. Fel Ach Bryncynfrig.

Mam Edward Lloyd oedd Kattrin verch Edward ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym. Cais Ach Eglwyseg.

Mam Robert Lloyd ap Dafydd oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Robert ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Howel. Cais Ach Maesmor.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd ap Sion Edwards oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Elis Eutyn : chwaer Sion ap Elis Eutyn. Cais Ach Watstay.

Mam Sion Edwards hên ap Iorwerth ap Ieuan oedd Kattrin verch Llewelyn ap Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Awr.

BRYNKINALLT<sup>1</sup> NEU WIGYNT.

Sir John Trefor ap John Trefor Esq. ap Sir Edward Trefor ap Sion Trefor ap Edward ap Sion Trefor Goch o Wigynt ap Edward ap Sion<sup>2</sup> Trefor hên ap Edward ap Dafydd ap Ednyfed Gam ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth fychan ap yr hên Iorwerth ap Owen ap Bleddyn ap Tudr ap Rys ap Edn. ap Llowarch Gam ap Lluddoca ap Tudr Trevor.

Mam Sion Trefor o Wigynt oedd Ann verch Sieffre Kyffin ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin.

Mam Ann oedd Siwsan Lowranst y Stawntri.

Mam Siwsan oedd Kattrin verch Sir Harri Perssi.

Mam Kattrin oedd ..... verch Mr. .... Selynger o Gent.

Mam Sieffri Kyffin oedd Fabli verch ac etifeddes Llewelyn gogof ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Gronw ap Tudr ap Gwyn ap Seissyllt Arglwydd Meirionydd.

Mam Moris ap Ieuan Gethin oedd Mared verch Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys.

Plant Edward Trefor ap Sion Trefor o Ann Kyffin oedd Sion ; Ieuan ; Sion Goch ; Sian gwraig Morgan ap Siankyn ap Iorwerth ap Egnion ; Kattrin gwraig Dafydd ap Ithel o Ruthyn ; Gwenhwyfar ; Alis ; a Lowry Gwraig Elis Kynaston ap Sion Kinaston.

TREFOR LLANGOLLEN.

Robert Trefor ap John Trefor ap Matthew Trefor ap Sion Trefor ap Dafydd ap Matthew Wynn ap

<sup>1</sup> Brynkinallt, in the parish of Chirk, the residence of Lord Trevor.

<sup>2</sup> Died in 1494.

Dafydd ap Edward ap Howel ap Llewelyn ap Adda ap Dafydd ap Howel ap Ieva ap Adda ap Awr ap Iefan ap Kyhelyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais ap Edn. ap Llowarch Gam ap Lluddoka ap Tudr Trefor.

Mam Dafydd ap Matthew Wynn oedd Sian verch John Eutyn, chwaer W<sup>1</sup>... Eutyn o Watstay.

Mam Matthew Wynn oedd Sabel verch Madoc ap Dafydd o Alrthe (am ei fagu yno y gelwyd felly) ap Ieuan ap Adda Goch ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Awr ap Iefa. Fel o'r blaen.

Mam Dafydd ap Edward oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Robert ap Gruffydd ap Howell.

Plant Matthew Wynn o Sian verch Sion Eutyn ap Sion ap Elis Eutyn o Rhiwabon (a'i mam hithe oedd Annes wenn verch Elis ap Gruffydd ap Einion) oedd Dafydd ap Matthew Wynn; Katrin gwraig William ap Edward ap Howel ap Llewelyn o Drefor (mam Hugh ap William ap Edward oedd Katrin hono); Efa; Lowri; Margred; a Gwenhwyfar.

Yr ail wraig i Matthew Wynn oedd Elen verch Thomas Decka o'r Bistock.

Mab Dafydd ap Matthew Wynn oedd Sion Trefor.

Plant Llewelyn ap Adda ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Awr oedd Ieuan; Thomas; Meredydd; Howel; a Rys: ac o ferched Gwenllian gwraig Meredydd ap Llew. ap Gruffydd Lloyd o Feifod.

Mam y rhain oedd Myfanwy verch Owen Glyndwr.

Plant Dafydd ap Edward ap Howel o Sabel verch Madoc ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Adda oedd Matthew Wynn, Sion Wynn, Gwenhwyfar gwraig Lewis ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Ieuan Fychan, o Llanarmon Dyffrin Ceiriog; Gwen gwraig Ieuan ap Edward ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Llew. ap Edn. o Gristionydd; Lowri gwraig i ... fab Dafydd Gwynn o Llan St. Ffraed.

<sup>1</sup> William.



Ac o gariadferch Edward a Sion.

Dafydd ap Edward a William ap Edward oeddent feibion Edward ap Howel ap Llewelyn ap Adda ap Howel ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Awr. Mal o'r blaen.

Sion Trefor fab Llewelyn ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Awr, brawd Howel ap Ieuan ap Adda a fu Esgob<sup>1</sup> yn Llanelwy; a'r Esgob hwnw a wnaeth Bont Llangollen ar ei gost ei hun.

PLAS TEG.

Robert Trefor ap Sion Trevor ap Robert ap Sion Trefor hên ap Edward ap Dafydd ap Ednyfed Gam ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth fychan ap yr hen Iorwerth ap Owen ap Bleddyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais.

Mam Sion Trefor ap Robert oedd Catrin verch Llewelyn ap Ithel ap Llew. chwith.

Mam Robert Trefor ap Sion oedd Annes verch Robert (neu Angharad verch Robert) ap Gruffydd ap Rys. Megis Ach Maesmor.

TREFALYN.

Sir Richard Trefor ap Sion Trefor<sup>2</sup> ap Sion Trefor ap Sion ap Richard ap Sion Trefor hên ap Edward ap Dafydd ap Ednyfed Gam ac i Tudr Trefor.

Mam Sion Trefor oedd Annes verch Rondl Brockdyn<sup>3</sup> ap Iorwerth Goch ap Edn. ap Madoc ap Gruffydd Goch.

Mam Sion Trefor ap Sion oedd Margred<sup>4</sup> verch Dafydd ap Rys ap Cynwric ap Rotpert.

Mam Richard Trefor oedd Annes verch Pirs Camre o'r Trallwng.

Merched Sir Richard Trefor o Catrin verch Roger

<sup>1</sup> Bishop of St. Asaph, 1395-1410.

<sup>2</sup> Died July 15, 1589, and buried at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London.

<sup>3</sup> Of Broughton, Shropshire.

<sup>4</sup> Heiress of Dafydd, etc., of Cwm.

Pilston Arglwydd Gressford oedd Madlen<sup>1</sup> gwraig Arthur Bagnol ap Sir Harri Bagnol; Mary gwraig Ieuan Lloyd o Ial; Doritie gwraig Sion Hanmer ap Sir Thomas Hanmer; a Margred<sup>2</sup> gwraig Sion Gruffydd o Lley.<sup>3</sup>

## MAELOR EUTYN.

Sir Kynfrig Eyton<sup>4</sup> ap Sir Gerard<sup>5</sup> ap Kynfrig ap James ap Hugh ap Owen ap William Eutyn ap Sion ap Siames ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd ap Kadwgan ap Meilir ap Elidr ap Rys Sais ap Ednyfed ap Llowarch Gam ap Lluddoka ap Tudr Trefor.

Gwraig William Eutyn oedd Lowri verch Tudr: chwaer Owen Tudr o Fon.

Mam William Eutyn oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Egnion ap Ithel ap Gwrgenau fychan ap Gwrgenau ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Mallt verch Meredydd ddu o'r Wystli.

Dafydd, Elis Fychan, a Gwenhwyfar<sup>6</sup> gwraig Sion Edwards hên o'r Waun oedd Blant Elis Eutyn, yr un ach William Eutyn fel o'r blaen: a'u mam nhw oedd Angharad verch Madoc ap Robert ap Richard ap Sir Roger Pilston.

Mam Angharad oedd Angharad verch Dafydd ap Gronw ap Iorwerth ap Dafydd ap Gronw ap Iorwerth ap Howel ap Moreiddig ap Sandde Hardd.

Mam Angharad hono oedd Angharad verch Gruffydd ap Llew. ap Kynfric.

<sup>1</sup> She married, secondly, Mr. Tyringham of Tyringham in Berks, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1656.

<sup>2</sup> She was buried at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London, 1624.

<sup>3</sup> In Carnarvonshire.

<sup>4</sup> Judge of North Wales. Died in 1682. (*Hist. of Powys Fadog*, vol. iii, p. 324.)

<sup>5</sup> Died in 1653. Knighted at Shrewsbury, 1642. (*Ibid.*)

<sup>6</sup> Gwenllian. (*Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 175.)

- Mam hono oedd Eva verch Madoc ap Elis ap Iorwerth ap Owen Brogyntyn.  
 Mam Dafydd ap Gronw ap Iorwerth oedd Gwenllian verch Adda Goch o Drefor.  
 Mam Wenllian oedd Maredd verch Dafydd ap Adda ap Meiric.  
 Mam Madoc ap Robert uchod oedd Lowri verch Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd o'r Rhuddallt.  
 Mam Lowri oedd Elen verch Thomas ap Llew. ap Owen.  
 Mam Robert ap Richard oedd Leuku verch Madoc foel ap Ieuan ap Llew. ap Kynfric Efell.  
 Mam Llewelyn ap Owen oedd Angharad verch Llew. ap Madoc ap Rotpert ap Llowarch ap Trahaern ap Kariadog ap Gwyn ap Collwyn.  
 Mam Leuku verch Madoc foel oedd Angharad verch yr hên Dafydd ap Gronw ap Iorwerth ap Howel ap Moreiddig.  
 Mam Elis Eutyn oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Egnion : yr hon oedd fam William Eutyn uchod.

WATSTAY YN RHIWABON.

Edward Eutyn<sup>1</sup> ap William<sup>2</sup> Eutyn ap John Eutyn ap Sion<sup>3</sup> ap Elis Eutyn ap Sion ap Siames ap Madoc<sup>4</sup> ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd (neu Griffri) ap Cadwgan ap Rys Sais, etc.

Elis Eutyn ap Sion ap Siames } oeddynt  
 William Eutyn ap Sion ap Siames } Frodyr.

<sup>1</sup> Died in 1623, having had issue, two daughters, coheirresses,—Mary, who died young, and Dorothy, who married Richard Evans of Treflech, Oswestry, great-grandmother of Jane Evans, who married John Wynn, afterwards Sir John Wynn of Oswestry, son of Henry Wynn of Rhiwgoch, tenth son of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, Bari. She died without issue, aged forty-three, and was buried in Rhiwabon Church, 1675.

<sup>2</sup> Died 1578.

<sup>3</sup> Fought in the army of King Henry VII at the battle of Bosworth, 1485. Died Sept. 28th, 1526, and was buried in Rhuabon Church, where there is an altar-tomb to his memory.

<sup>4</sup> Died in 1331, and was buried at Gresford.

Gwraig John Eutyn ap Sion ap Elis Eutyn oedd Annes Wenn verch Elis ap Gruffydd ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llew. ap Kynfrig ap Osborn Wyddel.

Plant John Eutyn o Annes Wenn uchod oedd (1) William Eutyn; (2) Roger; (3) Owen; (4) Richard; (5) Sian gwraig Matthew Wynn; (6) Sioned gwraig Dafydd Lloyd ap Sion ap Edward o Gristionydd; (7) Gwenhwyfar gwraig Robert ap Sion ap Dafydd ap Robert o Cadwgan; (8) Kattrin gwraig Hugh ap Ieuan ap Deikws o'r Llanerchrygog; (9) Chwstan gwraig Dafydd fychan ap Madoc ap Robert.

Mam Elis ap Gruffydd ap Einion oedd Lowri verch Tudr ap Gruffydd Fychan, brawd Owen Glyn-dwr. Cais Ach Sion Edwards o'r Waun.

Dority verch ac un o etifeddesau Edward Eutyn a briododd Richard Evance ap Thomas Evance o Groes Oswallt, ac y bu iddynt Thomas Evance o Rhiwabon a briododd Ann verch y Doctor Powel, ac y bu iddynt Eutyn Evance ac eraill.

Mam Sion ap Elis Eutyn a'i Frodyr Dafydd ac Elis, a Gwenhwyfar eu chwaer, gwraig Sion Edwards hên o'r Waun oedd Angharad verch Madoc ap Robert ap Richard ap Sir Roger Pilston.

Mam Sion Eutyn oedd Elizabeth verch Sir Hugh Kasse o Swydd Gaer Lleon.

Gwraig Edward Eutyn ap William Eutyn oedd Kattrin verch ac etifeddes Sion Wynn ap Howel ap Edward ap Madoc ap Robert ap Richard ap Sir Roger Pilston.

Mam Kattrin oedd Isabel verch Edward ap Edward ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Llew. ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth fychan.

Mam Sion Wynn ap Howel ap Edward oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Ithel Wynn ap Nicholas ap Gwynn ap Gronw Sais.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Sioned verch Hugh Conwy, Esq. ap Robyn ap Gruffydd Goch o'r Rhos.

Plant William Eutyn oedd Edward, Sion, William,  
a Mary. Marw eu tad Anno 1578.

MAELOR GYMRAEG.

William Eutyn ap Sion ap Siames ap Madoc ap  
Ieuan ap Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Griffri ap Cadwgan  
ap Meilir ap Elidr ap Rys Sais. Megis o'r blaen yn  
Ach Sir Cynfrie Eutyn.

Mam William Eutyn oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Einion  
ap Ithel ap Gwrgenau fychan ap Gwrgenau ap  
Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Mallt verch Meredydd ddu  
o'r Wystli.

Mam Mallt oedd Gwerfyl verch Tudr ap Gronow ap  
Tudwr ap Gronow ap Ednyfed fychan.

Mam Tudr ap Gronow oedd Gwerfyl verch Madoc  
o'r Hendwr.

Mam Tudr ap Gronow ap Ednyfed oedd Morfydd  
verch ..... Arglwydd Gwent.

Mam Gronow ap Ednyfed oedd Wenllian verch yr  
Arglwydd Rys.

Mam Einion ap Ithel oedd Efa verch Madoc ap  
Gwenwynwyn ap Owen Cyfeiliog.

Mam Sion Eutyn oedd Wenllian verch Cynwric ap  
Robert ap Iorwerth ap Ririd ap Madoc ap  
Ednowain Bendew.

Mam Wenllian oedd Angharad verch Gruffydd  
fychan ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd Goch ap Dafydd  
ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Drwyn-  
dwn.

Mam Siames oedd Mared verch Iorwerth ddu ap  
Ednyfed Gam ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth ap  
yr hen Iorwerth.

BODYLING YN RHIWABON.

Edward ap Roger Eutyn ap Sion Eutyn ap Elis  
Eutyn ap Sion ap Siames ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap  
Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Griffri ap Cadwgan ap Meilir

ap Elidr ap Rys Sais ap Ednyfed ap Llowarch Gam ap Lluddoka ap Tudr Trefor Arglwydd Maelor.

Edward ap Roger a fu farw 1587.

Mam Edward ap Roger Eutyn oedd Gwenhwyfar verch ac etifeddes Edward ap Madoc ap Deio ap Madoc Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth fychan ap yr hên Iorwerth ap Owen ap Bleddyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais, etc.

Plant Edward ap Roger o Fargred verch Edward ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym oedd Sion Eutyn a briododd Sian verch Robert Wynn o'r Foelas; a bu iddynt ddau fab a elwyd Sion<sup>1</sup> Eutyn fychan a Edward a merch a elwyd Grace.<sup>2</sup> Roger yr ail fab a briodes ...<sup>3</sup> (Saesnes o Loeger) a bu iddynt dwy ferch, Ann yr hynaf a briododd Roger Kinaston; a'r llall ...<sup>4</sup> a briododd Gruffydd ap Sion o Rhiwabon; y tri mab arall a fu farw yn ddiblant.

Ac yr oedd i Edward ap Roger bump o ferched, nid amgen.

1. Sian a briododd Moris ap Sion ap Rhydderch o Llandrillo yn y Deirnon brawd hynaf i Moris Jones ac a fuont feirw heb blant.
2. Gwenhwyfar a briododd Richard Tanat a fu farw heb blant.
3. Angharad a briododd Edward Roberts; mab oedd ef i'r Sersiant Roberts, marw hefyd heb blant.
4. Kattrin a briododd Lewis ap Dafydd ap William o Llanerch yr Aur ap Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin. A bu iddynt Gruffydd Lloyd ap Lewis a briododd Margred

<sup>1</sup> Married Catherine, daughter of John Wynn Lloyd of Plâs y Bada (*hodie*, New Hall), Rhuabon, by whom he had no issue. Living in 1620. Sold Bodylltyn to John Wills of London. (*Hist. Powys Fadoq*, vol. ii, p. 189.)

<sup>2</sup> And a second daughter, Joyce. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 362.)

<sup>3</sup> Ann, v. Steeven Harmon. (*Ibid.*)

<sup>4</sup> Mary. (*Ibid.*)      <sup>5</sup> Geffre, Thomas, and William. (*Ibid.*)

verch William Penrhyn o Ddeuddwr; a bu iddynt William Kyffin o Fodfach; Sion Kyffin (Prelad) a Gaenor gwraig Richard Jervis Prelad.

5. Margred y bumed ferch a briodes Lewis ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Thomas ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Heilin ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd ap Beli, etc., ac iddynt y bu Gruffydd ap Lewis ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Thomas o Hirnant neu o Gwm Nantfyllon.

Plant Roger Kinaston o Ann verch Roger Eutyn uchod oedd John Kinaston a briododd Elizabeth verch ac etifeddes Oliver Lloyd o'r Bryngwyn; Mary gwraig Matthew Evance o Keri; a Lettice gwraig William Morris o Lansilin.

Plant Matthew Evance o Fary verch Roger Kinaston oedd Ieuan, Roger, Mary a Lettice (1655) a thri gwedi Marw William, Jane a Rebecca.

*(To be continued.)*

## Reviews and Notices of Books.

DIOCESAN HISTORY OF ST. DAVID'S. By W. L. BEVAN, M.A., Canon of St. David's. London: S.P.C.K. 1888.

CANON BEVAN'S *History of St. David's* is distinctly one of the best of the useful collection of diocesan histories now being published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Canon Bevan has long been familiar with his subject, and the book bears none of the signs of haste or task work which can perhaps be found in some other works of the same series. He is always clear-headed, sensible, and dispassionate. He has reached a high level of accuracy and thoroughness. He knows what are the right authorities to go to, and has used them so well, that though each leading division of his subject calls for new qualities and demands special researches in very different spheres, the whole story hangs well together. He speaks with equal knowledge, alike when he is dealing with the obscure origins of the diocese, seen dimly through the clouds which envelope the history of the fifth and sixth centuries, and when he is writing of the times of Bishop Burgess and Bishop Thirlwall. The value of such a book to those who wish to get a better idea of what the Welsh Church really is and has been than can be got from party papers and pamphlets can hardly be overstated.

In his first chapter, Canon Bevan shows us how the monastic church of St. David's, planted, as was natural to Celtic monks, in the most lonely and inaccessible spot they could find, gradually grew into the cathedral church of a vast and scattered diocese. This is the hardest part of the subject; and, though Canon Bevan has succeeded fairly well in tracing the main line of its development, he would have done better if he had accentuated the broad facts a little further, and steered clear of doubtful details. He may think, if he likes, that "the Cunedda princes rid the country of a foreign domination, and established a national Cymric church"; but he is perhaps too free in accepting the authenticity of the genealogies and the relationships of the early Welsh saints; and it was hardly worth saying that "Cunedda is reputed to have been the originator of Church endowments in Britain". But he is wise in his scepticism as to the existence of a British see at Caerleon. In working out the connection of the "Romano-British" and the "native British" Church he gets on to the doubtful track of etymology. But what does he mean when he says (p. 14), "We need not confine ourselves to terms common to these languages (Welsh and Breton). There are terms *special to each*, which would repay



examination; such, for instance, as *llan*"? But surely there are plenty of "lans" in Brittany, if not so many as in Wales. Reference to the work of specialists like Courson and Loth would have made the remarks on Brittany fuller and more complete. On p. 19 he refers to the "recent discovery of the acts of two synods, *Sinodus aquilonalis Britanniae* and *Sinodus Luci Victoriae*"; but if he means the acts printed in Haddan and Stubbs' *Councils*, i, 117-18, their discovery is not so very recent, as they were first printed by Martene and Durand in the fourth volume of the *Thesaurus Novus Anecdotorum*, which was published in 1717. "Giraldus' etymology does not commend itself to our judgment" (p. 20), is a very mild condemnation of the nonsensical guess-work that in the middle ages passed for etymology. Besides the Holyhead *Llangybi*, Canon Bevan has forgotten that the *Llangybi* in Carnarvonshire (p. 24) is another example of a church "dedicated to the memory of David's family" in North Wales. He tells us also that conformity to the Roman Easter was not obtained in South Wales until the ninth century. Conformity to the Roman tonsure would naturally follow conformity to the other Roman usages. If, then, as Canon Bevan says on p. 27, tonsure conformity was established in 768 (which is the date given in the *Annales Cambriae* for the acceptance of the Roman Easter "*apud Brittones*"), it follows that 768 was the date in which all Wales accepted the Roman Easter. The story of the dissent of the South-Welsh bishops, coming as it does from the "Gwentian" chronicle only, can hardly be relied upon. And this *Brut* contradicts itself in making the date first 777, and then speaking of the Easter controversy as still raging in 809. It is more likely that South-Welsh patriotism than that special historical knowledge inspired the sixteenth-century compiler who made this statement. There are more than "two *Llanbadarns*" in Cardiganshire (p. 30). On p. 31 Canon Bevan rightly doubts the existence of the bishopric of *Llanbadarnvawr*. On p. 33 he should have pointed out that even if many churches which afterwards became parochial were founded in the sixth century, the parochial system was certainly a later development. On p. 38 Canon Bevan derives "*Bettws*" from "*baptismalis*". "Capel Bettws" is, he thinks, a "baptismal chapel". We may compare his derivation of "*Pebidiog*" from *pub*. "*Pebidiog*", he believes, means the land of the *pub* or father, *i.e.*, the bishop (p. 115). We fear most philologists would make short work of these ingenious but not very scientific guesses.

Canon Bevan is on stronger ground when he points out that no stress can be laid on the loose application of the term "archbishop" to some early bishops of St. David's. He might have added that the passage where Asser speaks of Archbishop Novis is the only one early enough to have much importance; for the Gwentian *Brut* is quite worthless on a point of this kind, and even the existing MSS. of the Welsh laws are not very likely subsequent to the period of forgery and falsification. Even Asser may be interpolated, though the passage is in the most authoritative version of the life of Alfred that we now have.

In his chapter on the "period of fusion", Canon Bevan traces very carefully the process by which Canterbury gradually acquired supremacy over St. David's. With the "period of Norman bishops" we get into the times when authorities are plentiful and the worst difficulties are over. The part dealing with the middle ages, in their narrower sense, is perhaps the best part of the Canon's book. Our only complaints now are that the narrative is rather wanting in colour, that it is generally not very easy reading, and that in his solicitude to instruct the scholar, Mr. Bevan has sometimes left allusions and references unexplained which must be rather troublesome to the "general reader", for whom the series seems, from its size and scope, to be intended. But that is always the almost insuperable difficulty of the writers of little books. There is only one doubtful point in this part of the book, where he tells us (p. 66) that Bishop David Fitzgerald was canonically elected by a majority of the chapter. The anonymous *Life of David*, which is perhaps more trustworthy than Giraldus' loose eulogies of his uncle, tells us just the contrary; namely, that the majority had chosen some one else, and that Archbishop Theobald induced a minority to elect David, who had given a pledge not to revive the claims of Menevia to archiepiscopal rank (Haddan and Stubbs' *Councils*, i, 355, give the passage). The inference from Giraldus (*Op.*, iii, 154) is that this majority was Welsh. Certainly, the subsequent difficulties of David with his chapter seem to confirm his nephew's statement. It is not necessary to assume that because David Fitzgerald had daughters that he was, like the old Welsh bishops, married. Canon Bevan might have added sons, for Miles, "le fiz l'evesque de Sein-Davi", was one of the first followers of FitzStephen to Ireland, and his exploits there are duly chronicled by his cousin Giraldus and the French poem on the conquest of Ireland, published by M. Francisque Michel. It is not likely that the central point of the protracted controversy after the death of Peter de Leia was a "recrudescence of the old dispute about investitures". That had been settled once for all by the agreement of Henry I and Anselm, and by the Concordat of Worms.

Canon Bevan's chapter on the monasteries is accurate and thorough, and contains a vast number of facts closely packed together. Its effect is perhaps rather impaired by the unfortunate alphabetical arrangement which he has adopted for his description of the different houses. It is therefore easy for the "general reader" never to get a hold of the chronological landmarks of the monastic history of the diocese, and so to miss the importance of, say, the Cistercian movement of the twelfth century as the new starting point of Welsh monasticism. To say that the "Benedictines adopted a different line to the Cistercians", and to speak first of Cistercians and then of Benedictines (p. 81), is to obscure the cardinal fact that all proper monastic rules were expansions or amendments of the famous rule of St. Benedict. The Benedictines were certainly not, as a class, "laborious in intellectual pur-

suits", though many learned men were Benedictine monks; and the unreformed order did not share the horror expressed in stricter convents—for example, by St. Bernard, the apostle of Cistercianism—for study and literary glory as a subtler and more dangerous temptation than the coarser passions themselves. But in this chapter we must specially commend the care and research which extract from not very accessible cartularies facts bearing on the history of the Canon's own church at Hay, and correct quietly and unobtrusively the received history of Llanthony and Llanbadarnvawr.

It is impossible to follow Canon Bevan in equal detail over the rest of his book. The large number of statistics and details of endowments which he has given may be specially noticed. They may make parts of his book hard reading, but they give it a value and importance of its own. In the chapter dealing with the times of the "illustrious bishops", such as Bek, Gower, Thoresby, and Chichele, he gives a good account of the foundation of the secular colleges, like those of Abergwili and Llanddewibrevi, which finally withdrew so many clergy from their parishes, and were, after their suppression and absorption at the Reformation, one of the great causes of that poverty which he rightly regards as the chief difficulty of the diocese in modern times. But Bek would probably have urged that the parish priest, living in ignorance and isolation among his rude flock, was as often as not a source of scandal, and that by dwelling together within easy reach of their parishes in a corporate life, the same good effects would follow that Archbishop Peckham expected when he urged that the Welsh should be compelled to live in towns and send their children to school in England. As the colleges were secular colleges, it is not wonderful that "no information has reached us as to the rule under which the prebendaries lived". Of course, they had no "rule" in the technical sense at all. Canon Bevan says (p. 132), "disputes about patronage seem to have been not uncommon at this period." He should rather have said there was nothing more common all through the middle ages. Thoresby was hardly "the most learned man of his day" (p. 134), though a very eminent man. It is a pity to quote such a worthless statement as the typical extract on p. 135 from Campbell's *Chancellors*. The definition of "provision", on p. 135, lays rather too much stress on the legal fiction—for it was but little more—of reservation. The vital point is surely the assumption of the patronage *after* the incumbent's death: the reservation, asserted in the bull of provision, was in most cases a device to void any election that might have taken place before the Papal appointment. Glendower probably did not "penetrate into South Pembrokeshire" as early as 1401, though he was as near as Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire (p. 137). On p. 141, Canon Bevan is surely inexact in tracing, during the fifteenth century, "an increased influence of the Papal court, by which the Church of England was reduced to a lamentable degree of subserviency under the government of an archbishop as legate *a latere* of the Pope." It

is true, that the custom of bestowing sees by provision grew very common; but was not this because no one was now afraid of the Pope, and because the Pope generally appointed those whom the king wanted? After all, the Statutes of Provisors and Præmunire were the law of the land, and the Papal *legatus natus* was the head of the English Church, and now almost invariably, as chancellor, the king's chief minister as well. The failure of Martin V's attempt to get the Statute of Provisors repealed showed that the most orthodox of the Lancastrian princes had no mind to pander to Papal influence. The latter part of Canon Bevan's very curious statement can only be true of Wolsey, and Wolsey's extraordinary legative commission was certainly not procured to aggrandise the Papacy. The definition of "*a latere*", in the note on p. 141, is not quite precise. The women whom Bishop Delabere encouraged for the sake of the licences paid for them were certainly not "wives" of the secular clergy (p. 142). The wholesale and public neglect of the Church's rule of celibacy in the diocese was certainly a proof of the low moral and intellectual position of the parochial clergy, even though practically there was a good deal to be said for it, and worse evils were more rife in England, where the standard of outward respectability was higher.

In dealing with the Reformation period, Canon Bevan has a good opportunity of returning to his favourite subject of endowments and financial statistics. Except for a little fault of arrangement, which describes the real reformation in Elizabeth's time first, and then goes back to the beginnings of the movement in the account of the bishops, from Barlow onwards, the most captious would find little in this part to criticise, and much to praise. He makes good use of Penry's curious tracts, though rightly correcting the language of an extremist. But the towns in Wales spoke English in Penry's time, not because English was extending at the expense of Welsh, but because the mass of Welsh towns had always been English from their very beginning. In Glendower's time the "English towns", such as Carmarthen or Carnarvon, or Welshpool, were as much English as in Penry's time, and much more so than some of them are now. It is not true, as seems implied on p. 167, that the clergy were mostly drawn from the gentry.

The account of the troubles of the diocese during the Great Rebellion is interesting, but not quite so complete as other parts of the book. Vavasor Powell was not, at the time of his opposition to Cromwell, a Presbyterian (p. 177), but a "sectary", as comes out clearly in his controversy with George Griffith, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph. It was no part of Presbyterianism to break up the parochial system for the sake of itinerant evangelists. In pointing out the bright sides of Welsh life by reference to Vaughan the Silurist and James Howell, Canon Bevan does good service by correcting the foolishly black picture which it is the fashion in Wales nowadays to draw of Welshmen's ancestors. Equally judicious is his summary of the eighteenth century stagnation and of

the Methodist movement. He ignores the nonsense so often talked about Hanoverian designs to put down Welsh and crush Welsh national life. Though indicating and deploring the general carelessness to local needs and spiritual qualifications which marked the bestowal of patronage in the eighteenth century, and pointing out how in Wales these general causes had, owing to national and linguistic difficulties, particularly deplorable results, he shows how the stagnation was due to internal more than external causes. The mass of the clergy, whose slackness gave the heroes of Methodism their opportunity, were thorough Welshmen. He points out how even the eighteenth-century English bishops of the Welsh sees were not the miscreants some would have us believe, but commonplace, respectable gentlemen, who simply acted like anybody else would have acted then. He shows how vague the stories, for example, of Bishop Squire's dealings with Daniel Rowland of Llangetho really are. He is at his best in the careful and accurate summary of the revival of the present century.

In conclusion, we must again thank Canon Bevan for his careful and unpretending and scholarly book. If he had had more room, he would have moved more freely, and some of the slight defects which we have ventured to point out would probably have disappeared. If these blemishes have been dealt with at perhaps disproportionate length, it is from no wish to ignore the solid merits of the book, but rather to send both those interested in Welsh antiquities and those concerned with the Wales of to-day to study for themselves a work to which the present writer desires thankfully to express his obligations, and to which he has always turned with profit when working on the ground which Canon Bevan has covered so well.

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YEAR-BOOK OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Compiled from official sources. London: Charles Griffin and Co. 8vo., pp. 256. 1888. Price 7s. 6d.

This is the fifth annual issue of a work that will in time be of great value. It aims at giving a complete list of the scientific societies of Great Britain and Ireland, with full particulars as to their officers, headquarters, meetings, and papers read during each session. A very marked improvement has taken place year by year in the quality and quantity of the information supplied, and as the work becomes more generally known, no doubt the editor will find less difficulty in getting together the particulars he requires. We are informed by the publishers that the officers of many of the societies will not take the trouble to forward lists of papers read during the session, and consequently where this is the case the lists are omitted. A book of this kind is not of much use unless it is complete, and we therefore venture to appeal to the officers of all learned societies not now included to bestir them-

selves a little more for the good of the public. It is an excellent plan to have a number of extra copies printed of the pages containing the table of contents of each annual volume of the proceedings of the different societies, so that they can be sent to persons desirous of knowing the papers that have been read. This saves the necessity of making a MS. copy every time the information is required. The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association sends round a list of the contents of the volumes of their *Proceedings* with the circular applying for the annual subscription. Other societies might follow this example.

Messrs. Griffin and Co.'s *Year-Book* is divided into fifteen sections, amongst which archæology is one. This section is perhaps the weakest of all. There is no excuse, for instance, for omitting all the Welsh societies. These, with many others, are given only in the index, with a star against them to show that nothing further is known by the publishers about them. A note is placed at the beginning of the index, saying that "if the secretaries of these societies will send their addresses to the publishers, they will materially help towards rendering the *Year-Book* complete". No doubt; but when a publisher undertakes a work of this kind, he must do it himself, and not expect the secretaries of the different societies to do it for him. Nothing is easier than to go to the British Museum Library, look out all the societies under "Academies" in the catalogue, and send for their *Proceedings*, in which the information about the officers, etc., will be found. Who are the Cymradorians (*sic*) mentioned in the index? And this is fame!

Many papers on archæological subjects will be found to have been read before Natural History Societies, Field Clubs, etc. It is a great pity that some means cannot be found for either suppressing some of the small societies altogether, or of making them attend to one special object. For instance, the Cardiff Naturalists' Society does capital work in its own particular line for several years, and then suddenly undertakes archæological investigations near Llantwit Major for once and a way. It would be far better that either an archæological society were formed in Glamorganshire, or that such work as this was transferred to the Cambrian Archæological Association.

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PLAS MAWR, CONWAY, N. WALES. Illustrated and Described by ARTHUR BAKER, F.R.I.B.A., and HERBERT BAKER. Kensington: Farmer and Sons. 1888. Folio, pp. 62. Twenty-three Plates. Price 25s.

Most persons will agree with Pennant's remark about Conwy, that "a more ragged town within is scarcely to be seen, nor a more beautiful without." Visitors, however, who do not mind running the risk of the disenchantment that generally follows from making a nearer acquaintance with Conwy by strolling through its somewhat dirty streets, will find themselves well repaid for their trouble



if, after seeing the Castle, they make a pilgrimage to the charming old mansion known as Plas Mawr, the subject of Messrs. Baker's book. The building has now become the home of the Royal Cambrian Academy of Arts, and on payment of a small admission-fee the interior may be inspected, containing at certain times of the year an exhibition of pictures.

Plas Mawr was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Robert Wynne, who married Dorothy Griffith, the widow of William Williams of Cochwillan. The property remained in the possession of his family until the seventeenth century, and passed eventually, by marriage, into the hands of the Mostyn family, from whom the present owner, Lord Mostyn, is descended.

The work now before us is a most excellent monograph on the architecture of Plas Mawr, to the elucidation of which twenty-three plates are devoted. It contains in addition introductory descriptions, and pedigrees of the families to whom the house belonged. The plates, which are reproduced from the authors' drawings by photo-lithography, leave nothing to be desired. Every portion of the house is illustrated, from roof-top to cellar, with most minute care, by means of perspective views, plans, elevations, sections, and details, all drawn to scale. It is easy to see that this part of the work was a labour of love, and we have no doubt that many pleasant days were spent by Mr. Baker and his brother in measuring and sketching all the picturesque details of this charming specimen of Welsh domestic architecture. The drawings are, in fact, so complete that if the building were to be destroyed by fire, which God forbid! there would be very little difficulty in reconstructing the whole.

Having given the plates a well deserved measure of praise, we must have it out with the authors about what we consider to be some of the shortcomings of the letterpress. We think a reviewer, for instance, has a right to complain of the absence of an index, notwithstanding the fact that the table of contents at the beginning is dignified with this name, and also of the want of a list of the plates. The author's introductory account of the architectural peculiarities is so interesting that we cannot help thinking it is a great pity to have cut it so short. Each plate should have had at least a page of descriptive matter devoted to it, and there is ample evidence that the authors would have found the task easy after the careful observation evinced in every line of the drawings. We could well have spared some of the space devoted to tracing the ancestry of Robert Wynne back to Bran, the father of Caractacus, in the first century; and in place of this we might have had more copious notes on what came directly under the personal cognizance of the authors whilst engaged in measuring the various parts of the building. To an architect the plates are perfectly intelligible without any letterpress; but to the uninitiated a few words of comment would have greatly helped towards the understanding of the thing.

Plas Mawr consists of two separate blocks connected by a court-

yard. The southern block was probably used as a porter's lodge, and the northern one was evidently the dwelling-house. The ground on which the buildings are situated slopes very considerably from north to south, so that the dwelling-house is on a higher level than the lodge, and is approached by a flight of steps in the courtyard between the two. The dwelling-house is built round three sides of a second court of rectangular shape, there being a winding stair-turret in each of the two angles.

On the ground-floor the south wing contains the entrance-hall and the buttery; the north wing, Queen Elizabeth's room and the bakehouse; and the connecting block, the kitchen. The most remarkable features in the interior are the chimneypieces, decorated with coats of arms, initials, dates, and other ornaments, and the rich geometrical patterns of the plaster-ceilings. The authors say with regard to the latter: "The unusually fine and profuse display of plaster-decoration on the walls of Plas Mawr has a special interest as illustrating the then prevailing fashion of heraldic ornamentation, and also the pride of Robert Wynne in his own illustrious descent, and in his connection with the royal house of Tudor and with a number of Welsh and English families. The ornaments may be divided into three groups, though in many cases their significance may not be confined to one group,—Group 1, royal arms and badges; 2, arms borne by Robert Wynne and his wife, Dorothy Griffith; 3, arms borne by family connections and others."

A good deal of the old woodwork remains, consisting of oak doors with iron strap-hinges and panelling. The principals of the roofs are framed together like those in the churches of the late Gothic period, and the tenons fixed with strong wooden pins. The partitions in the top storey are of wattlework and plaster. (See pl. 22.)

The style of the architecture of the exterior is a peculiar local Welsh variety of the Renaissance, with features that are more akin to those seen in Scotch and Dutch domestic buildings than in those of England. The windows are all mullioned, surmounted in the two lower storeys by the classical pediment. The dormer windows in the upper storey have gables with "crow-steps", like the Dutch houses, with a stone finial at the top in the shape of a cube with the corners cut off. The flat relieving arches over the windows, to take the weight off the lintels, and the peculiar method of fitting the lintel-stones of the chimneypieces one into the other, show ingenuity of construction.

The upper court-yard, with its polygonal stair-turrets in the two corners (see pl. 2) is very picturesque, and not unlike the arrangement of the old houses in Scotland.

This book is excellently got up, and bound in a handsome scarlet cloth cover, with bevelled edges, and gilt coats of arms stamped upon it, giving the whole a very bright appearance. We hope that Mr. Baker and his brother will continue the good work they have begun, and at some future time give us a complete history of domestic architecture in Wales, for which plenty of material still exists.



THE RECENT DISCOVERIES OF ROMAN REMAINS FOUND IN REPAIRING THE NORTH WALL OF THE CITY OF CHESTER. By J. P. EARWAKER, F.S.A. Manchester: A. Ireland and Co. 1888. 8vo. Pp. 175. Twenty-three Illustrations. Price to Subscribers, 12s. 6d.

This volume consists of a series of papers by specialists on Roman antiquities, read before the Chester Archæological and Historic Society, and edited, with an introduction, by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, the well-known author of the *History of Cheshire*.

The Roman sculptured and inscribed stones which form the subject of the various papers and discussions were discovered built into the north wall of the city of Chester on three different occasions,—(1), in 1883, when it was found necessary to repair a portion of the wall which had fallen down; (2), in the spring of 1887, when it was deemed advisable to pull down and rebuild another portion of the wall which showed signs of giving way; and (3), in the autumn of 1887, when a further portion of the wall was specially examined by the Chester Archæological and Historic Society, with the object of removing any more stones that might be found to exist there.

On the first occasion a number of worked stones belonging to Roman buildings, and a fragment of a Roman tombstone erected by Marcus Apronius, were discovered; on the second, several more worked stones and thirteen inscribed stones; and on the last, fourteen sculptured and inscribed stones.

These most important finds gave rise to lengthy discussions both before the Chester Archæological Society and the Society of Antiquaries, the chief points at issue being whether the city walls were Roman or mediæval, and whether the sculpture on one of the stones represented persons in Roman dress or ecclesiastics of a much later period.

With regard to the date of the walls, Mr. Earwaker says: "The whole gist of this controversy turns on one or two points. Both sides admit that the worked and inscribed stones are clearly Roman, as also the large stones laid in such regular courses on the outside of the north wall, overhanging the canal, and now exposed by the removal of the accumulated soil of centuries.

Those who contend for the Roman origin of the walls of Chester claim that the stones are *in situ*, in the very position they were placed by the Romans themselves at least 1,500 years ago, and that they wilfully despoiled their own cemeteries, and used up the stones of the temples and other large and important Roman buildings, in order to fill up the interior portion of the wall they were then building. Those, on the other hand, who assert that there is no Roman work *in situ*, allege that these Roman stones which are built up in such regular courses on the outside of the wall were placed there by mediæval builders, who also made use of the fragments of Roman buildings, and tombstones from the Roman cemeteries, in order to

fill up the interior of walls built in mediæval times. The whole question is a very intricate one, and one that deserves to be thoroughly investigated.

The arguments on both sides are very fairly stated in Mr. Earwaker's book, but there seems to be a decided preponderance of evidence in favour of the view that the walls are of Roman origin. It may at first sight be thought improbable that any civilised people would use their ancestors' gravestones as building material. There is, however, unfortunately, plenty of proof, not only that the Romans did it, but that this barbarous custom has been going on ever since their time, and instances are not even wanting in what someone has facetiously termed "this so-called nineteenth century". The practice of using up tombstones for building purposes was indeed so common, that "a well-known French antiquary, M. de Lamont, has calculated that in quite fifty of the Roman towns in France the walls were partly built with Roman monuments like those of Chester". Furthermore, the Normans did not scruple to chop up the exquisitely beautiful Saxon crosses they found standing in their time and use them as wall-stones. Even at the present day it has been found necessary to form a "Society for the Protection of Memorials of the Dead", to prevent modern architects from doing likewise.

Perhaps the strongest evidence in favour of the Roman origin of the walls of Chester is that the face-stones, which undoubtedly bear the tool-marks of the Roman masons, are all laid in regular courses, and that the old material re-used in building the wall is all of the Roman period, there being no single fragment that can be certainly assigned to Saxon or Mediæval times. The only sculptured stone as to the age of which there is any doubt has upon it a representation of two figures, supposed by some eminent antiquaries to be intended for Christian ecclesiastics. We must refer the reader who wishes to form a definite opinion on the subject to Mr. W. de Grey Birch's paper included in this volume.

Many, no doubt, will be chiefly interested in the controversial part of Mr. Earwaker's book; but to the practical archæologist far the most valuable contributions are those relating to the history of the discoveries contained in the official report by Mr. I. Matthew Jones, the City surveyor, and the descriptions of the sculptured and inscribed stones given in the papers by the late Mr. W. Thompson Watkin and Mr. W. de Grey Birch. It is very satisfactory to learn that this exceedingly rich collection of Roman antiquities has found a safe resting-place in the Grosvenor Museum at Chester. We most heartily endorse the following remarks by Canon Raine, in the introduction. "I express the earnest desire of many in wishing that the excavations at the walls of Chester should be continued, and every Roman inscription extricated. There can be no harm in rebuilding the wall.....provided the old face-stones are used in the work. The vandalism, in my idea, would be in suffering the inscribed stones to remain where they

are. The ancient history of Deva is a matter of the greatest consequence to every student of antiquity, and we cannot afford to lose the evidence which these easily-attainable inscriptions would probably afford."

Mr. Earwaker's book gives, in a compact form, all that those who are best qualified to speak on the subject have said with regard to one of the most interesting discoveries of Roman remains that has been made of late years. A word of praise, too, must be given to Mrs. Earwaker's admirable drawings of the inscribed and sculptured stones, which add very materially to the value of the work.

The inscriptions are chiefly sepulchral, increasing considerably the list of names of Romano-British citizens and our knowledge of the nationalities and military occupations of the ancient inhabitants of Deva. For the frontispiece of the book a remarkably good example has been chosen of the tombstone of a Roman centurion, having on the front a bas-relief representing the deceased and his wife as they appeared when living, with an inscription below, of which the following is an inscription: "To the gods of the shades. Manius Aurelius Nepos, a centurion of the Twentieth Legion, the Valerian, the Victorious. His most dutiful wife caused this to be made. He lived for fifty years." On the side of the stone is an inscription, which is, so far as recorded, unique in Britain. Under the representation of an *ascia* (or axe) and a *malleus* (a hammer or mallet) we have the words

SVB.

ASCI

A.D

or *Sub ascia d(edicavit)*—"Under the axe (she) has dedicated (the inscription)."

The tablets illustrated on plates vii and x are to be noticed for the beauty of the lettering of the inscriptions; the tombstone of Domitia Saturnina, on pl. v, shows the form of the hammer, chisel, axe, and spade, used in the preparation of the monument, with great clearness; and the tombstone of Aurelius Lucius, a Roman horse-holder, affords a good specimen of costume.

It is with feelings of great reluctance that we are prevented from dilating further on the numerous points of interest suggested by Mr. Earwaker's book, and we must content ourselves by cordially recommending every one who wishes to realise the conditions of life at Deva during the period of the Roman occupation to study carefully every page of it.

## Archaeological Notes and Queries.

FURTHER DISCOVERY OF INSCRIBED STONES AT EGREMONT AND LLANDILO, IN SOUTH WALES.—In the January number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the Rev. E. McClure reported the discovery of an hitherto unknown inscribed stone at Eglwys Cymmyn, in Carmarthenshire. Since then three others have been brought to light in the same district, the following notice of which was read by the Rev. Canon Collier of Andover, at a recent meeting of the British Archaeological Association. This notice is here given by kind permission of the Council of the British Archaeological Association and with the Rev. Canon Collier's approval. "A friend of mine, who has been preferred to a living on the borders of Pembrokeshire, lately wrote to inform me that he had found several inscribed stones in his neighbourhood which he thought had escaped the notice of Professors Westwood and Rhys, and other writers on the subject. I went to the places where the stones were found, and send you a few notes of my visit. We left the train at Clynderwen Station, between Carmarthen and Haverfordwest. After going northwards at right angles to the line for some distance, we turned to the left, and soon reached a small church near a farmhouse in the village of Egremont,<sup>1</sup> which lies two miles west of Clynderwen. The church is in sad need of repair, and much neglected. In the wall at the west end is inserted a stone about 4 feet in height, and broader at one end than the other. There is a roughly-incised cross at the top, and underneath are letters placed one under the other. As well as we could make them out, they appeared to be

NANIACVI.

I cannot find such a name in Hübner's *Inscriptiones Brit. Christianæ*, nor does he mention the stone. The genitive case of the word is to be noticed.

"My friend then drove me to a ruined church at Llandilo,<sup>2</sup> not far from Maenclochog, which is six miles north-west of Clynderwen Station. This church, to the discredit of the clergyman and patron, is roofless. The walls of the nave and chancel are standing, and the chancel-arch is in its place, but it may fall at any moment. The church is very small, the nave, perhaps, 17 ft. by 14 ft., and the chancel 12 ft. by 10 ft. Round the wall

<sup>1</sup> Egremont is in Carmarthenshire, close to the border of Pembrokeshire.

<sup>2</sup> Llandilo is in Pembrokeshire, and must not be confounded with Llandilo Fawr, although both places are named after St. Teilo.

of the nave runs a stone seat. At the east end, very near to the wall, and outside the chancel, is a remarkable stone. The height is about 4 ft. It has an inscription on two sides, and an Ogham inscription on the edge. These letters I must see again before attempting to interpret them. On this stone, as at Egremont, is a cross, but of a more florid character. It is at the head of the stone, and underneath it is an inscription, which I could not well read, owing to the darkness of the copse in which the church stands. The third inscription appears to be

ANDASETA . . . . .

the dots representing illegible letters. As you enter the churchyard by a stone stile, you will see another inscription on the stone to the left. It is, as well as one could decipher it,

COINIASHI<sup>1</sup> FILI CAVETI.

This I read '(Monumentum) of Coihiashus, son of Cavetus'. These inscriptions are not in Hübner, nor have I seen any account of them in any work on the subject of Welsh inscribed stones.

"C. COLLIER."

[The importance of these new discoveries of inscribed stones can hardly be over-estimated. As soon as the days get longer, I hope personally to visit the places mentioned, and make drawings of the stones, which will be illustrated in an early number of the *Arch. Camb.*, with a full description from the pen of the Rev. Canon Collier. The valleys of the Preceli mountains afforded the first Christian missionaries the same sort of peaceful seclusion from the world as the island monasteries on the west coast of Ireland, which accounts for the unprecedentedly large number of inscribed stones existing in this district. It is melancholy to reflect that churches associated with the memory of St. Teilo and his contemporaries should be allowed to remain in a state of decay, which is a disgrace to their unworthy successors in the nineteenth century.—J. R. ALLEN.]

"LLANIO" (reply to Mr. G. E. Robinson in January No. of *Arch. Camb.*)—Mr. Robinson seems very angry with me for my paper on Llanio. He says I charge Professor Westwood with inaccuracy and himself with plagiarism; and in proof that they are both wrong, and of my own superior accuracy, proceed to give my own reading of the small tablets in the wall of the farmhouse at that place. He should be more careful. I have not charged Professor Westwood with inaccuracy, nor himself with plagiarism. I pointed out that the account and figure given by Professor Westwood in *Archæologia Cambrensis* (4th Series, ii, 263) do not agree with the account and figure given by him in *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 142, pl. lxxi, fig. 3. I admit it is a very small matter, and I said so; but, in describing any inscription, it is just as well to be accurate. I "fulminate" no charge. I only call attention to facts.

<sup>1</sup> More probably COINIAGNI.

As to what Mr. Robinson calls "the alleged plagiarism". In 1873 Hübner's book was published, suggesting as the reading of the inscription exactly what Mr. Robinson in 1877 is reported to have suggested as the true reading. I merely gave these facts and dates, and made no comment. While accepting Mr. Robinson's statement that he did not see Hübner's book until after 1877, I will only say his reading was anticipated. Mr. Robinson says he was careful to clean the stone with a brush; so was I, and that is how I found out that the letters were conjoined. He adds, "he saw how some previous observer had been endeavouring to make an I out of what is really the fish-tail end of the tablet." If he means me, it may console him to know I never saw the Llanio stone until 1880. As to what the mark is, I venture, if I may without being fulminated against, to differ from Mr. Robinson. It may well be that the mark is part of the border; but it is not part of the fish-tail end.

Finally, in reply to Mr. Robinson's question, why I spell "Llanio" with the Ll, I do so because such is the universal way of spelling it. I never said it was derived from Loventium. I hope I should never have made so wild a shot. I never heard any one but Mr. Robinson even suggest it. Has he any authority for it? I am not aware such derivation has been previously published.

J. W. WILLIS-BUND.

ROMAN INSCRIBED STONES AT LLANDDEWI-BREFFI AND AT LLANIO, CARDIGANSHIRE.—A Roman inscribed stone is figured by Professor Westwood in *Lapidarium Wallie*, pl. 71, fig. 8, and thus described, p. 141:

"In the notice of Llandewi-Brefi Church (given by the Rev. H. L. Jones) in *Arch. Camb.*, 1861, page 310, it is mentioned that in the south wall of the tower is a mutilated inscription, probably Roman, which may have come from Llannio (one mile distant). I find no other notice of this Roman stone, but fortunately the writer sent me three rubbings of it, which he made when visiting the church with the 'party' on August 17th, 1861, and marked with his initials. It is a nearly circular fragment, ten inches in diameter, with two rows of ill-shaped Roman capitals, of which there only remain

MIEVS

TAST

which appear to have been inscribed within a tablet having the angle at the right hand truncated. This stone was sought for in vain during the visit of the members of the Association in August 1878, during the Lampeter Meeting."

In *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Series, vol. vii, p. 311, it is stated "that in the south wall of the tower is a mutilated inscription, probably Roman, which may have been brought hither from Llanio." I made inquiries at Llanddewi-Brefi for this stone. No one knew anything about it, or had even heard of it; and as the church has undergone two so-called restorations in the course of the last fifteen years, it seemed almost hopeless to look for it. It

was, however, a stone of some importance, for Mr. Thompson Watkin, relying on the figure in *Lapidarium Wallie*, cites this inscription as evidence of the presence of auxiliary Roman troops in South Wales,<sup>1</sup> his other evidence being—(1), a stone at Battle, near Brecon,<sup>2</sup> with the inscription, "*Alæ Hispanorum Vettonum*"; and (2), the legionary stone at Llanio, the inscription on which, by the help of this lost stone, Mr. Thompson Watkin read as *COH. II. ASTVRVM*. Whether it does or does not help out Mr. Thompson Watkin's reading is another matter; but it is important to preserve all the Roman inscribed stones in Wales as far as possible. Last autumn (1888) I was able to have a good search for the stone, and I am glad to say found it. The stone is now in the outside of the wall that fills up the arch of the south transept of the church. It is built into the wall, and forms the fourth stone to the east from the door in the wall in the second course from the ground. It is set in the wall with the letters pointing upwards, and has a two-line inscription; the present stone is only a fragment of the right end of the original. Its present size is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $8\frac{1}{2}$ . Professor Westwood says it was circular, and 10 ins. in diameter; if so, it must have been cut before it was placed in its present position. At the right hand corner are the remains of a circular border. I enclose a rubbing taken Sept. 28, 1888.



Roman Inscribed Stone at Llanddewi-Brefi, Cardiganshire.

The inscription as given in *Lapidarium Wallie* is

MIBVS  
TAST.

There is, however, as the stone now exists, no s in the upper line, and

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxxvii, p. 138.

<sup>2</sup> *Lap. Wal.*, pl. xlii, fig. 3.



I think it is open to grave doubt if there ever was one. It is also clear that Mr. Thompson Watkin's conjecture that the first letters in the top line are an A N ligulate instead of an M is not correct; the first letter is clearly an M. There was some letter ligulate with this, but what it was is very difficult to say. The woodcut does not show this, but the figure in *Lapidarium Wallie*, pl. lxxi, fig. 8, does. The last four letters of the upper line must clearly have always been

... MIBV.

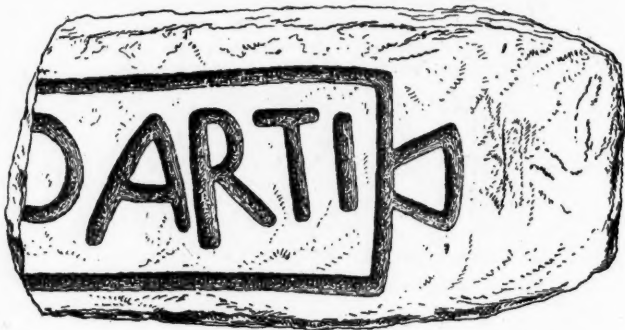
Neither can Mr. Thompson Watkin's reading of the second line as HAST be accepted. There is some letter to the left ligulate with the T, what it is difficult to say; but that the first letter in the lower line is a T is, I think, clear. The last letter in the lower line may also be open to question as to what it really is. I think it is a T, but feel far from certain. I read the letters as

. MIBV

. TAST.

Whether it will justify the reading MANIBVS H ASTVEVM, and thus furnish evidence of the presence of the Roman auxiliary forces, I do not pretend to say.

As I felt sure that in the fences and walls round Llanio there are more inscribed stones than have been mentioned, I made last autumn a partial search, and found one other stone, that has not, so far as I am aware, been previously described. This stone is in the wall of the fence of the field *Caer Castell*. It is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  in. long by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. high; it is placed in the wall upside down, and has on it five letters within a border, with the usual fish-tail end.



Roman Inscribed Stone found at Llanio, Cardiganshire.

It is, I think, pretty clear that the first letter is a centurial mark; it is not so circular as represented in the woodcut, and the other four letters are plainly

ARTI.

The interesting point in this inscription is that it is almost identical with the first line of that on what is known as the Ennius Stone,



found here many years ago, and now in the library of St. David's College, Lampeter (*Lapidarium Walliæ*, Pl. lxxviii, fig. 2). The first line of that is

## PARTIM.

This Hübner suggests may be o (centuria) Martialis. I do not pretend to decipher this inscription, or to do more than state what there appears to be on the stone. The Ennius Stone has a three-line inscription; this stone has only one. I think this is plain, from the border at both the top and bottom sides, which is very clear. I feel fully persuaded that an exhaustive and systematic search into the walls and buildings round Llanio would bring to light more inscribed stones, and I hope shortly to do something towards such a search. Our knowledge of the Roman occupation of South Wales is so limited, that any facts that throw light on it are valuable.

J. W. WILLIS-BUND.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF HANMER CHURCH, FLINTSHIRE.—Ecclesiastical architecture generally, and the diocese of St. Asaph in particular, have suffered an irreparable loss in the destruction by fire, on Sunday evening, February 3rd, of the parish church of Hanmer, in Flintshire. The church, which was an admirable specimen of fifteenth-century architecture, was a very noble example of a village church; but its beautiful decorations and its historic monuments have been annihilated in a few hours, and the loss is felt as a personal one by the parishioners generally.

The usual service was held in the church on Sunday afternoon, and the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Lee, who was the last to leave the church, about 4.30, noticed nothing amiss, though some members of the congregation have since said they heard a crackling as of the progress of fire amongst wood, and others thought they detected a smell of fire. The exact origin of the fire is uncertain, but that in some way it originated in the heating apparatus there can be no doubt. The tower is situated at the west end of the church, and in the angle on the north of the tower the boiler for heating the church is situated, underneath the surface of the ground. The smoke from the boiler is carried away by means of an iron flue, which runs up the west wall of the church, and terminates eighteen inches or two feet above the point at which the roof of the north aisle joins the wall. Externally the roof was covered with lead, and internally it was ceiled with oak, which, being at least four hundred years old, may possibly have been to some extent reduced to tinder. The fire, when first seen, was six or seven feet up the gable away from the flue already mentioned, and it is conjectured that a spark of fire or a small quantity of burning soot was blown into the ceiling, and this, with the gale which was at the time blowing, would be sufficient to account for the subsequent conflagration. Another suggestion is that the flue might have become overheated, and that the ignition of the ceiling was accelerated by

the friction caused by the gale. But however it originated, the fire was detected a few minutes after five, and at this moment it appeared at the point at which the roof of the north aisle joined the tower on the north-west. While the flames with rapid strides were being driven by the wind from the north-west, Mr. Kitching mounted his horse and rode to Whitchurch to seek the services of the fire-brigades, Mr. Huxley and Mr. F. Thomas riding in hot haste to Ellesmere on a similar errand. Mr. Griffiths meanwhile went to the residence of Mr. Boscawen to recall Canon Lee, and, when they returned, the villagers had all assembled around the church, and were doing their best to extinguish the fire by carrying water and pouring it over the roof. About six o'clock Canon Lee made a successful attempt to save the parish registers and the church plate, which were in safes in the Fenns chapel, at the east end of the north aisle. In breaking the window Canon Lee unfortunately cut his hand considerably, but he succeeded in his object, and was assisted back again through the window. He recovered all the registers with the exception of the register of burials for the period from 1784 to 1813. All the time the fire was making rapid progress, and before either of the fire-engines arrived the interior of the church was a mass of flames. The molten lead fell from the roof, penetrating between the bricks of the flooring, giving them to all appearances a silver setting, and trickling down the walls and over the mural monuments, many of which, being of marble, were to a large extent calcined, an operation which was only hastened by the action of the fire-engines. The roof of the north aisle was the first to fall. The organ, which was erected in 1866, at a cost of £700, stood in the Fenns chapel, at the east end of the north aisle, and every vestige of it has been consumed. The windows remained intact for a long time, but, as the heat increased, the lead dissolved and the glass fell out, and at the present moment there is not a pane of glass in any one of the many beautiful windows the church contained. From the outside the mullions and the beautiful tracery of the Perpendicular windows generally appear sound and good, but, when inside the church, it is soon obvious that fire and water have combined to render them useless. The roof of the nave was the next to fall, with a great crash, and then the fire rushed with a tremendous roar up the tower, destroying the first floor, a groined roof which the late Sir Edward Hanmer had erected, the clock chamber, with the clock works, and higher still the bell-chamber, from which, about nine o'clock, the half-dozen bells came clanging down, all being more or less damaged in the fall, the largest bell being smashed in two. The roof of the tower, however, remains practically uninjured. The fire in the church exhausted itself about eleven o'clock, and then it was found that everything inside had been destroyed, with the exception of three or four monuments, and these are probably injured to such an extent as to be useless. The arcade on the south of the nave fell during the progress of the fire, but the one on the north

remains standing, although in a very unsafe condition. We have already said that not a vestige remains of the organ. Two chained books, one a black-letter copy of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, illustrated, and the other, Bishop Jewel's *Apology*, have also been destroyed.

The church, which was built in 1490, to replace the church burnt in 1463, by the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Powis, as mentioned in the Paston letters, is dedicated to St. Chad, and consisted of a nave with north and south aisles, of four bays, the easternmost bay on the north forming the Fenns chantry, or St. Michael's chapel, and that on the south the Bettisfield chantry, or the Trinity chapel. In 1720, Sir T. Hanmer, the Speaker, built a chancel, which replaced a Saxon building of oak frame, similar to the porch of the old parish church of Whitchurch. The chancel remained quite bare until 1881, when the late Sir W. E. Hanmer spent more than £1,500 in ornamenting it, and in generally repairing the fabric of the church. The chancel was divided from the nave by an iron screen, and the Bettisfield chantry from the nave and aisle by a screen and a portion of the beautiful old rood-loft. The south wall of the church externally was surmounted by battlements, which extended around the chancel; and their absence from the north wall is explained by the probability that they were removed and placed around the chancel when it was built. The general character of the church was Perpendicular, but the clustered pillars of the nave-arcading were Early English, survivals of the earlier church, which was much injured during the Wars of the Roses. The nave had a plain open roof; the roof of the south aisle was ceiled with wood, arranged in quatrefoil panels, supported by carved corbels; but the destruction of the rich and handsome ceiling of the north aisle, a ceiling similar to that placed by Mr. Mainwaring in the Kynaston chapel of Ellesmere church, is a very great loss. Both the chapels were surrounded by an exquisitely carved oak railing of great age.

The memorials which have escaped destruction are very few in number. Some ancient tiles removed from Haughmond Abbey to the old Hanmer Rectory, and finally used for the flooring of the Bettisfield chapel, still remain intact, though greatly disfigured; and near them are two recumbent figures, not so utterly injured by the fire. One is inscribed "Hic jacet Wladvs uxor Ierworth Voyl; orate pro ejus anima"; and the other "Hic jacet David ap Madog ab Ririd." Both are of the time of Edward I; their signatures are preserved in extant deeds; they were the ancestors of the Dymocks of Penley. In the chancel, the mural monument in memory of the great Lord Kenyon is comparatively uninjured, though greatly discoloured by the smoke and the molten lead. It represents the Lord Chief Justice, who died in 1802, in his robes, with Faith and Justice in attendance. The fragments of a mural monument, in memory of Emma, wife of George Lord Kenyon, which stood in the chancel, have been recovered; but the face of a plain slab of Aberdeen granite, in memory of Arabella, wife of

Colonel Hanmer, who died in 1822, has been entirely chipped away. Returning to the Bettisfield chantry, two mural monuments only remain in a complete though very much injured condition; one is in memory of Sir Thomas Hanmer, commonly called the Cavalier, whose two houses of Bettisfield and Hanmer Hall were burnt down during the Civil War; and the other is in memory of the Sir T. Hanmer who was Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Anne, and the editor of an edition of Shakespeare. In the Fenns chapel there was a tablet in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Hanmer, widow of William Hanmer, of Fenns and Iscoyd, who died in 1777, and a recumbent slab in memory of William Hanmer, in which the arms of the Jennings family are still traceable. The memorial of Mary, wife of Chief Justice Kenyon, has been entirely destroyed, as have memorials of William Williams of Bronington; Roger Kenyon of Cefn, and his wife; the Rev. John Hanmer, who was appointed Vicar of Hanmer in 1808, and his wife Catharine. The destruction of the pulpit, which stood at the corner of the north chapel, is an incalculable loss. It was Jacobean in style, and was presented to the church by Luke Lloyd, of the Bryn, in 1627. It is fully described in the *Beaufort Progress through Wales*, p. 99. It was carved in old oak, and had a covering; it was surrounded by inscriptions, the one at the back being simply "Jesus", and the date, "1627", and over the preacher's head, in Hebrew, was inscribed, "Thus saith the Lord." The oldest glass in the windows was most interesting. Of the large windows five were filled with stained glass, and in two of the other windows there were panels of stained glass. Two pieces, which are considered by connoisseurs to have been equal to the glass in Fairford Church, in Gloucestershire, are mentioned in the *Beaufort Progress*; one, which was in the Fenns chapel, represented St. Michael and the Dragon, and the other, which was in the Bettisfield chapel, represented St. Ann and the Dragon. There were also representations in stained glass of two knights of the Hanmer family of the time respectively of Henry VII and James I. Two windows in stained glass were placed in the Bettisfield chapel in 1861, and in 1881 Sir W. E. Hanmer put stained glass, the figures of which were of life size, in the three chancel windows. Another curious feature of the church, which has, of course, been destroyed, was a small gallery, which protruded into the church, over the south doorway. It was dated 1696, and, according to the record of the parish book, it was built by Mr. Thomas Pemberton for his own use. At this spot the heat of the fire appears to have been so severe that the great south door of the church was reduced to a handful of ashes; but, notwithstanding this, the porch and the room above the porch remain uninjured. This room is a curiosity in its way. It was erected by the Rev. Richard Hilton, an ancestor of the present Lord Kenyon, who was appointed Vicar in 1662, to serve as a meeting-place for the transaction of business with his parishioners, his residence of

Gredington, which he had recently bought from the Hanmer family, being too far away for the purpose. Some regret was expressed on Monday at the loss of two banners and a helmet, which formerly hung in the church. The banners, however, which were a pencill of Sir Walden Hanmer, of the date 1778, and a military banner of Sir John Hanmer, Knight and Baronet, which he carried at the battle of the Boyne, and which bore the three pigs of Jonas of Penley, were removed from the church by Sir Edward Hanmer in 1881. The remains of a dagger, which was in the church until the fire, were found by Lord Kenyon on Monday; and a helmet, which was also in the church, was taken away by a fireman, who mistook it for his own, and, on finding out his mistake, returned it to Canon Lee yesterday. The bells, we should mention, were re-cast in 1778 by Rudhall of Gloucester, and they were re-hung in 1878, at a cost of about £100, by the late Lord Hanmer. It is to be regretted that the church was uninsured.—*The Oswestry and Border Counties Advertiser*, February 6th, 1889.

[Lord Kenyon has promised the sum of £1,000 towards the restoration of the church, and Messrs. Bodley and Garner, who had preserved drawings of the building before the fire took place, have been appointed architects to carry out the work.—J. R. A.]

**DESTRUCTION OF LLANWDDYN CHURCH, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.**—The construction of the great Vyrnwy Reservoir, which will in the future supply the city of Liverpool with water, has necessitated the destruction of the village of Llanwddyn, and with it the parish church. A gigantic masonry dam has been built across the valley of the river Vyrnwy,<sup>1</sup> so as to convert it into a lake, at the bottom of which will lie the site of the now non-existent church and village that were a short time ago blown up with dynamite by the order of the engineers. A new church has been erected to replace the old one about two miles lower down the valley, near the great masonry dam. The architect of the new building is Mr. F. U. Holme of Liverpool, who is to be congratulated on its pleasing appearance. It is impossible not to regret the necessary destruction of any relic of antiquity; but it would be a great relief in most cases to hear that a church had been blown up rather than allow it to be restored by a modern architect. The oak paneling of the front of the gallery, the font, and east gable cross of the old church at Llanwddyn have been used in the new one. The style adopted is Early Pointed, with the exception of the south door, which is semi-Norman, protected by a massive oak porch, with an inscription on the internal beams to the following effect: "This church of St. Wddyn was erected in A.D. 1887; the old church of St. John being covered by Lake Vyrnwy." An illustration and description of the new church appeared in the *Builder*,

<sup>1</sup> See plans and views in *Industries*, Nov. 23rd, 1888.

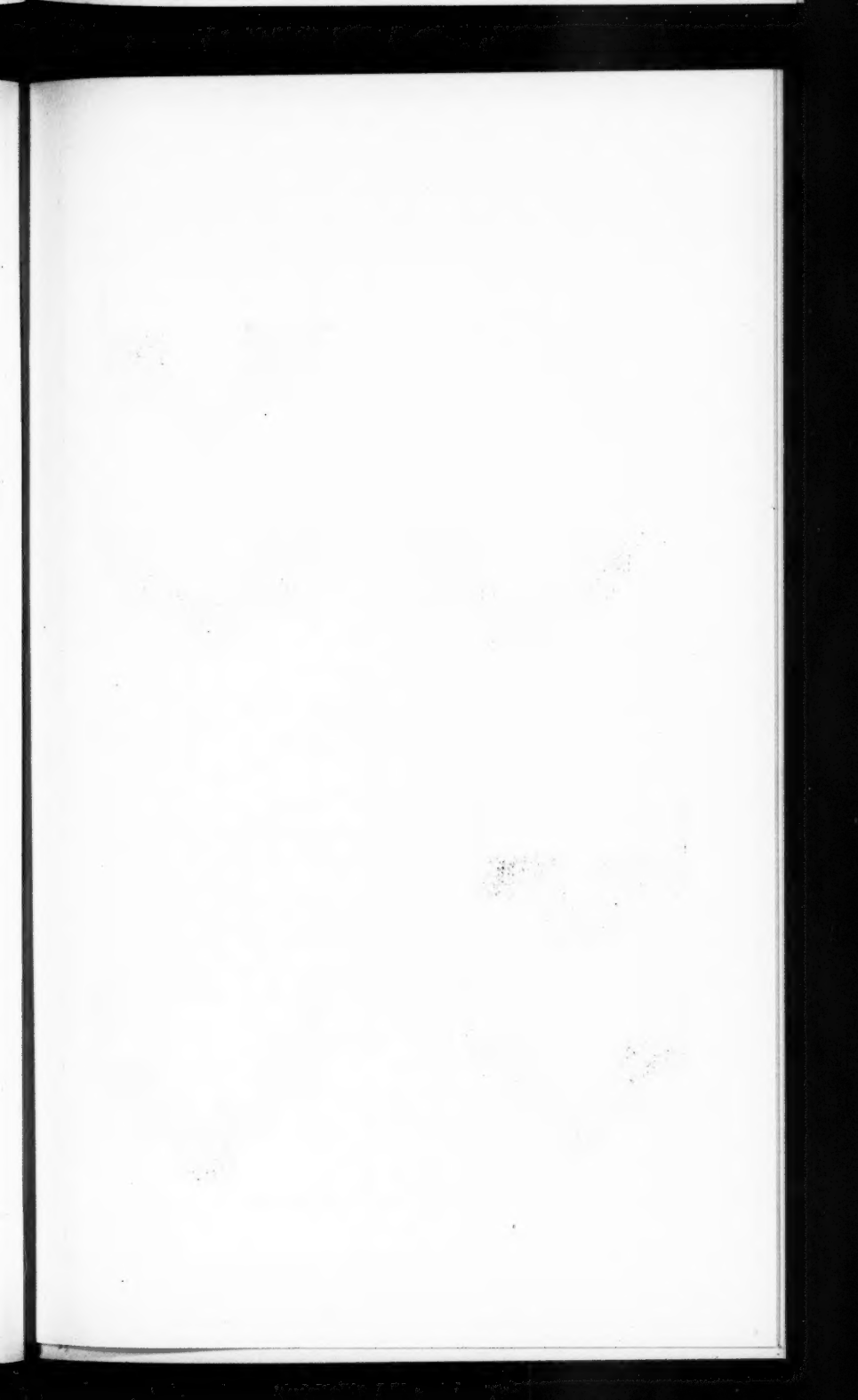
January 19th, 1888. Mr. F. U. Holme has been kind enough to forward me a tracing showing the appearance of the old church. The plan was a plain rectangle, 58 ft. 3 in. long by 20 ft. 3 in. broad inside, there being no break between the nave and chancel. There was a bell-gable at the west end, and the windows seem all to have been modern.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

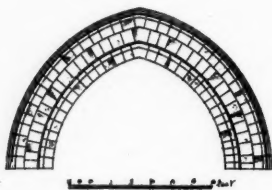
**A LOST BROOK NAME.**—The large brook which falls into the Wye at Pontfaen, near Hay, has quite lost its name, and is usually called the Priory Brook, because it passes Clifford Priory. But some fields through which it runs are called the Arching brook meadows, and probably preserve its old original name—an interesting one, if we consider it as a relic of the old district of Arching-field, or Erging. The brook is formed of two small streams, which unite a short distance below Broadmeadow; and within the small area they embrace is a place called Penhenllan. I suppose it is established beyond doubt that the "Henllan" of the *Liber Landavensis*, whose boundaries were "between the two brooks Irgudin as far as the river Wye", is the Hentland near Ross; but it is a curious coincidence that there should be another Henllan between brooks of a name so similar.

M. L. DAWSON.

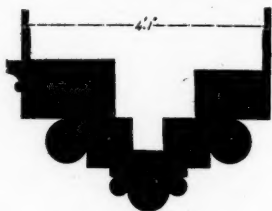
**CYMMRODORION SOCIETY: LECTURE SESSION, 1889.**—January 23rd, R. H. Williams, Esq., "Some Minor Welsh Poets of the Georgian Era"; February 6th, A. Neobard Palmer, Esq., "The Early History of Bangor Monachorum"; February 27th, Henry Owen, Esq., B.C.L.Oxon., "Giraldus Cambrensis"; March 13th, Rev. H. Elvet Lewis, Hull, author of the National Eisteddfod Association Prize Essay on *The Writings of Ceiriog*, "The Celt and the Pleasantness of Nature"; April 3rd, R. Arthur Roberts, Her Majesty's Public Record Office, "The Public Records relating to Wales"; April 24th, Edward Owen, Esq., India Office, Member of the Council of the Cambrian Archæological Association, "Welsh Monasteries and Monasticism"; May 8th, G. Laurence Gomme, Esq., editor of the *Archæological Review*, and Director of the Folk-lore Society, "Ancient Terrace Cultivation in Wales and elsewhere"; May 22nd, Rev. Professor Sayce, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford, "The Legend of King Bladud"; June 5th, Owen Edwards, Esq., M.A., Tutor of Balliol and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford, "The Marches (Y Gororan)."



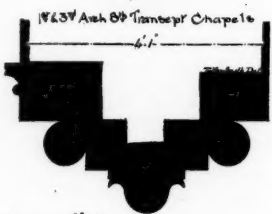
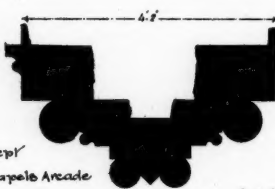
St. Luke Florida Abbey  
Elevation Sections of Chapel Arcades



Centre Arch of Transept Chapels

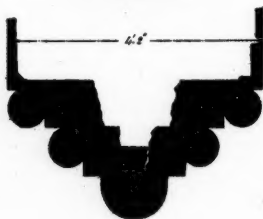


North Transept  
Chapels Arcade

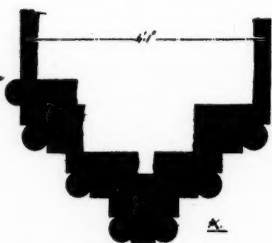


St. Luke Florida Abbey  
Section of Archway's Nave Arcade.

C



North Side





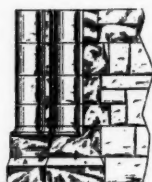


Strata Florida Abbey Cardiganshire

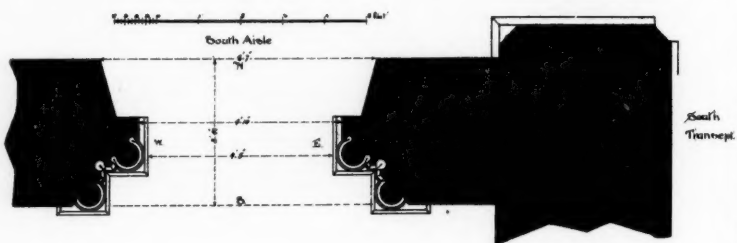
Details of South Aisle Door.



External Elevation

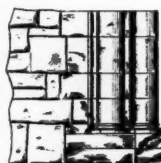


Elevation of East Jamb of Door.



Strata Florida Abbey Cardiganshire

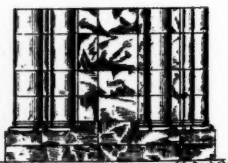
Details of North Transept Door.



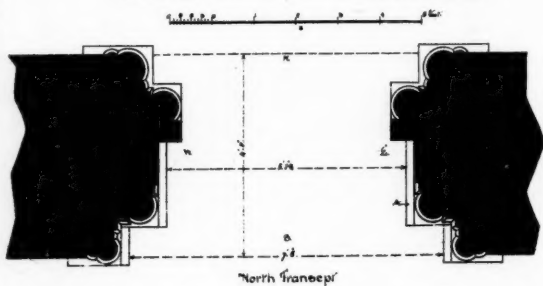
External Elevation



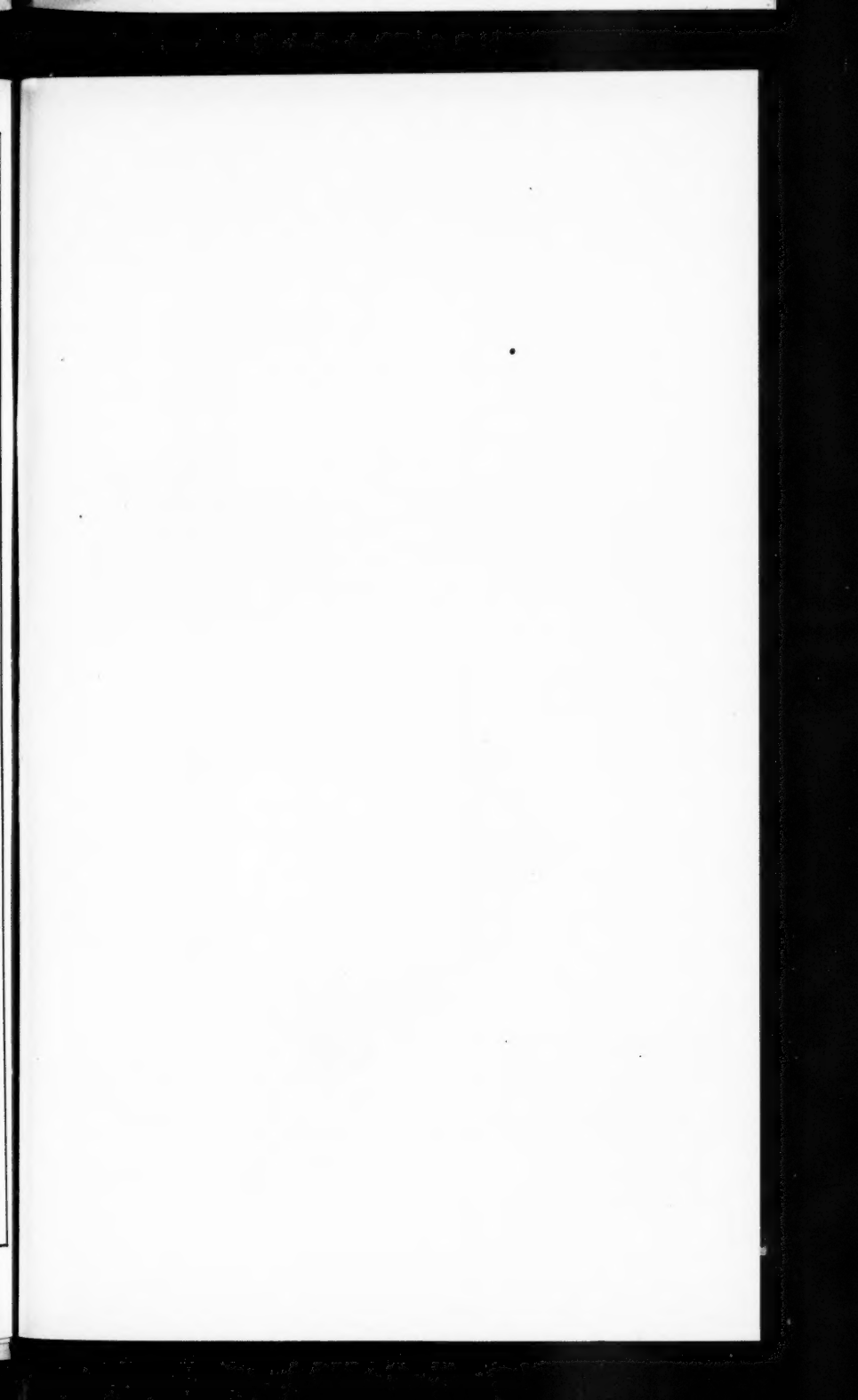
Internal Elevation



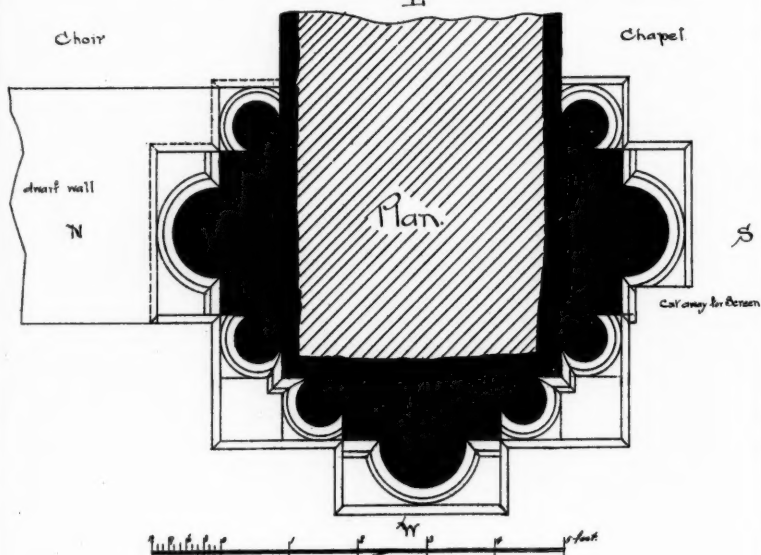
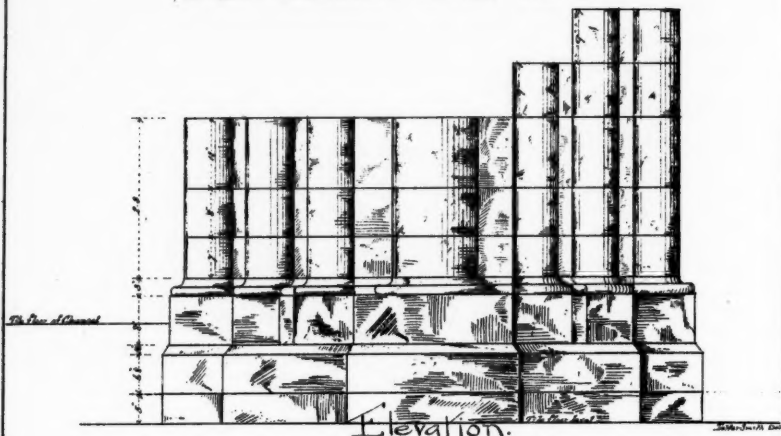
Elevation of East Jamb of door.



Section of East Jamb of door.



# S.E. Central Tower Piers.



## STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY.

THE plates of architectural details which are published in this number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* are all more or less referred to in my paper "On Further Excavations at Strata Florida Abbey", published in the January number. In a foot-note upon page 25, I refer to the excavations carried on by the local committee subsequent to the Cowbridge Meeting; and upon the plate containing the architectural details of the jamb of the west window, sections of arches of central tower, groin mouldings of chapels, base mouldings of nave, piers, etc., is a sketch of the tombstone found in the chapter-house; also a portion of one of the altar-tombs, of which so many fragments were discovered, which was taken out of the vault in the vestry. This fragment is of alabaster, very highly polished, and is an exceedingly fine bit of decorated tracery from the front panel of one of the altar-tombs, and is clearly fourteenth-century work.

The other architectural details upon this plate are also very interesting, more especially the roll-moulding of the jambs of the door and window of the vestry; this is a feature which resembles some of the work at Llanaber Church and Castell y Bere, in Merionethshire, in having the roll-moulding of the window not only carried down the line of the jambs, but continued across the sill of the window. An example precisely similar was discovered at Castell y Bere by the late W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth; and he refers to it in vol. vii, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Series, page 107. The Early English foliage discovered at Bere, and illustrated in Mr. Wynne's paper, is strikingly similar to the fragments discovered at Strata Florida, more especially the capital of the chapter-house doorway; we have also, at the same place, an example of the very graceful brackets which carried the angle-shafts in the chapels at Strata Florida. Mr. Freeman, in an interesting paper upon the "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Wales and the Marches", in vol. ii, 3rd Series, p. 218, has suggested that the architecture of Wales of this period is "of Irish origin", or "if not Irish it is Welsh in the strictest sense", and instances the churches of Llanbadarn Fawr, Cymmer, Llanaber, Valle Crucis, and Llangollen. Strata Florida was founded by Welshmen, and its style is quite different, in many respects, both from the ordinary English style and from that which the Anglo-Norman lords of Glamorgan and Pembroke imported from Somersetshire into South Wales. It resembles this last in a fondness for square and octagonal abaci, but it has not the same general feeling, nor does it present the same sort of capitals; and only to a certain extent, in the mouldings of the great west window, and some external mouldings found near the east window of the presbytery, do we find the characteristic ogee keel-moulding. Instead of this, the tendency of the Welsh style is to numerous round bowtells, sometimes filleted, which, at Strata Florida, is very noticeable in the mouldings of the arch of the chapter-house door.

I must especially mention the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Worthington G. Smith in illustrating my paper on *Strata Florida*, published in this Journal, and I have also to thank him for very generous aid in illustrating my work on the *Cistercian Abbey of Strata Florida*. I regret that the funds of the Society do not admit of reproducing the remainder of the very beautiful drawings with which he has enriched that book.

I am also indebted to my assistant, Mr. Telfer Smith, for the very accurate plans and sketches of architectural details, and I take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the very efficient way in which he performed the duties of clerk of the works during the progress of the excavations at *Strata Florida*.

March 1889.

STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS, F.R.I.B.A.

(Copy.)

Town Clerk's Office, Aberystwith.  
March 19th, 1889.

Dear Sir,—The Committee met to-day, and I was requested to write and ask you to be good enough, in view of the appeal which is about to be made to residents in the country to enable the Committee to proceed with and complete the work at the Abbey, to let me have from you a concise statement showing the work contemplated and the probable cost. It is intended that your letter should be printed, and accompany a letter which will be addressed from the Committee. We meet again on Tuesday next, and if you can let me hear from you in the meantime I shall be glad, so that I may be able to have the draft letter ready to submit to the meeting. An effort will be made to induce the railway company to give increased facilities to visitors and others.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) A. J. HUGHES.

Stephen W. Williams, Esq., Rhayader.

(Copy.)

Rhayader; 25th March 1889.

STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY.

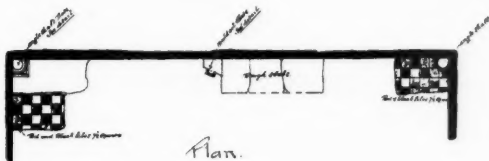
Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter asking me to furnish the Aberystwith Committee with a statement of the work proposed to be done to complete the excavations at *Strata Florida Abbey*, and the probable cost of carrying out the same, I have much pleasure in complying with your request, and I would recommend that the following works be undertaken, in the order stated, and as the funds are obtained, so as to complete the excavations and preserve the ruins from further dilapidation and decay.

1. The whole of the surface of the Abbey Church to be cleared of rubble stone, and the whole of the pavements laid bare; this will probably disclose several interesting features not yet uncovered, and may lead to the discovery of the tombstones of some of the

East Presbytery Wall  
St. Paul Florida Abbey.



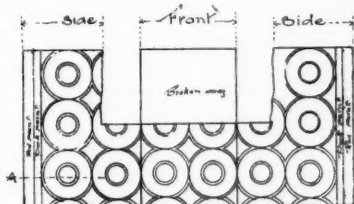
Elevation



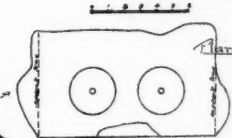
Plan.



JAMBS OF EAST WINDOW

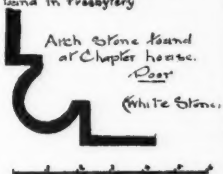


Found in Presbytery



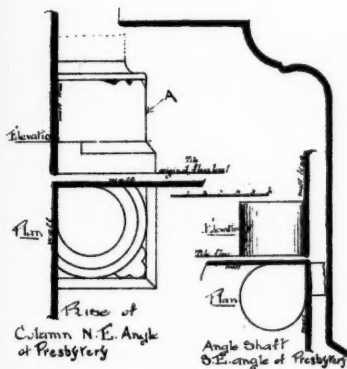
Piscina found in Presbytery

at A.

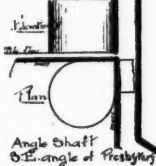


Arch Stone found at Chapter house.

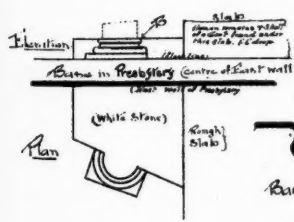
Roof (White Stone.)



Base of Column N.E. Angle of Presbytery



Angle Shaft E. angle of Presbytery



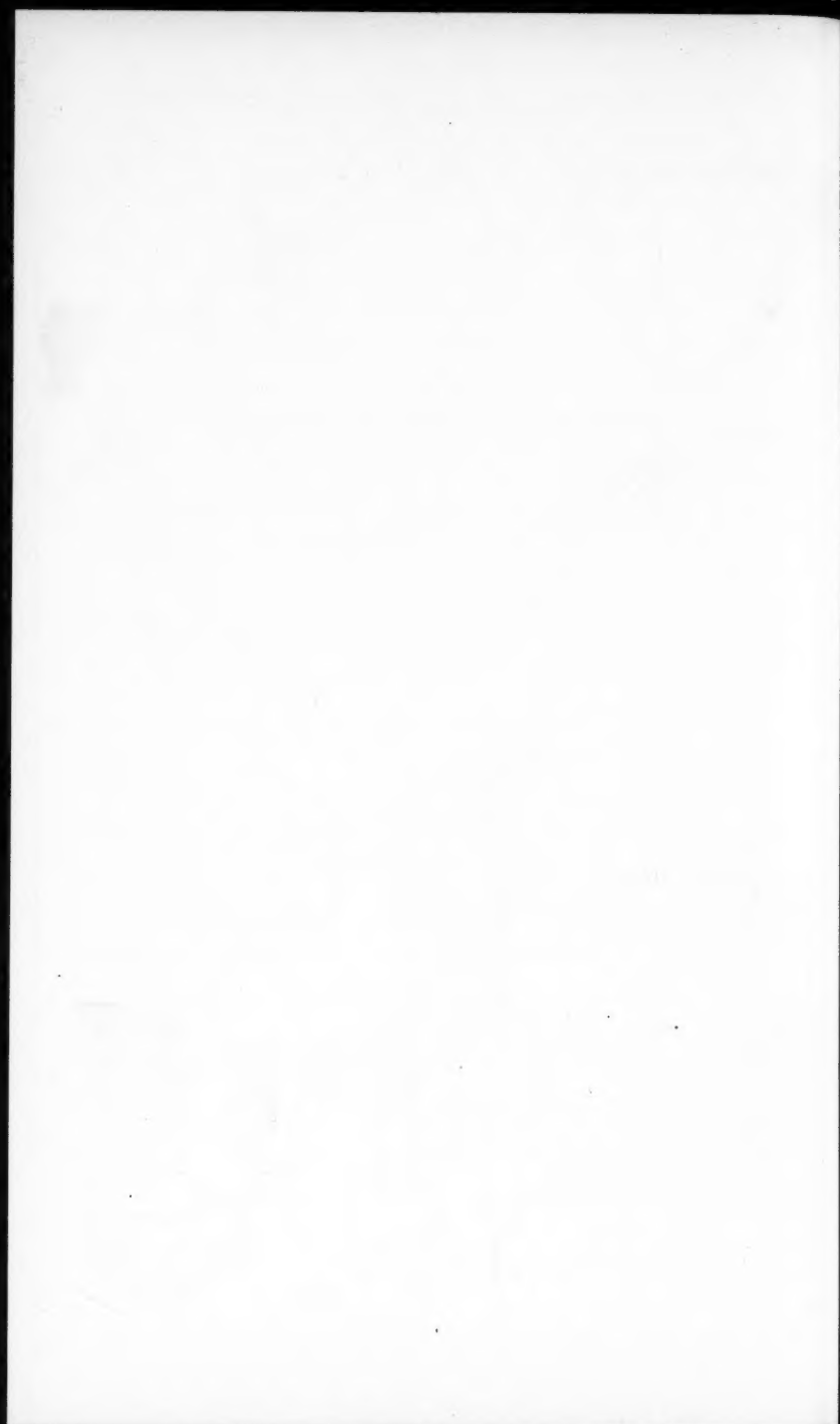
Base in Presbytery (Centre of East wall)

(White Stone)

Single Stone

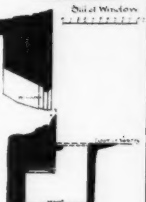
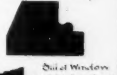
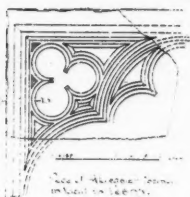
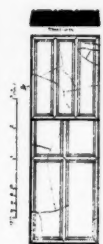
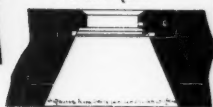
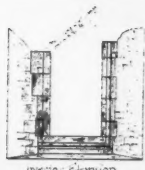
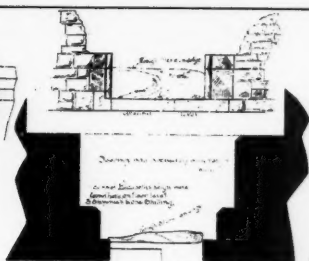
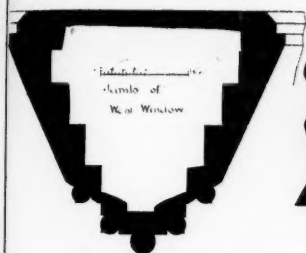


Base at E. Angle

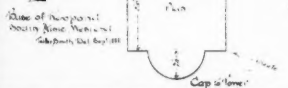
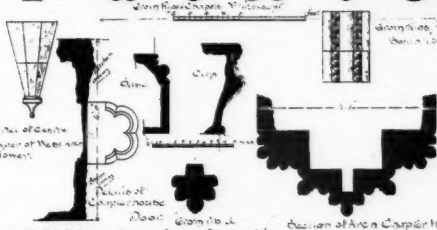
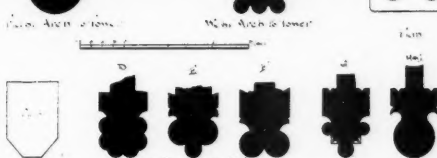
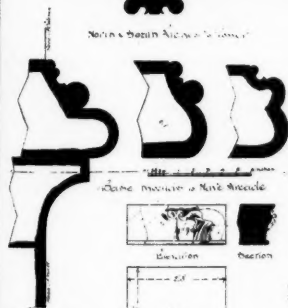
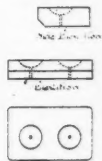
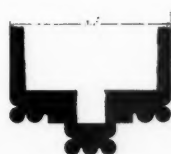
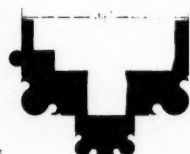


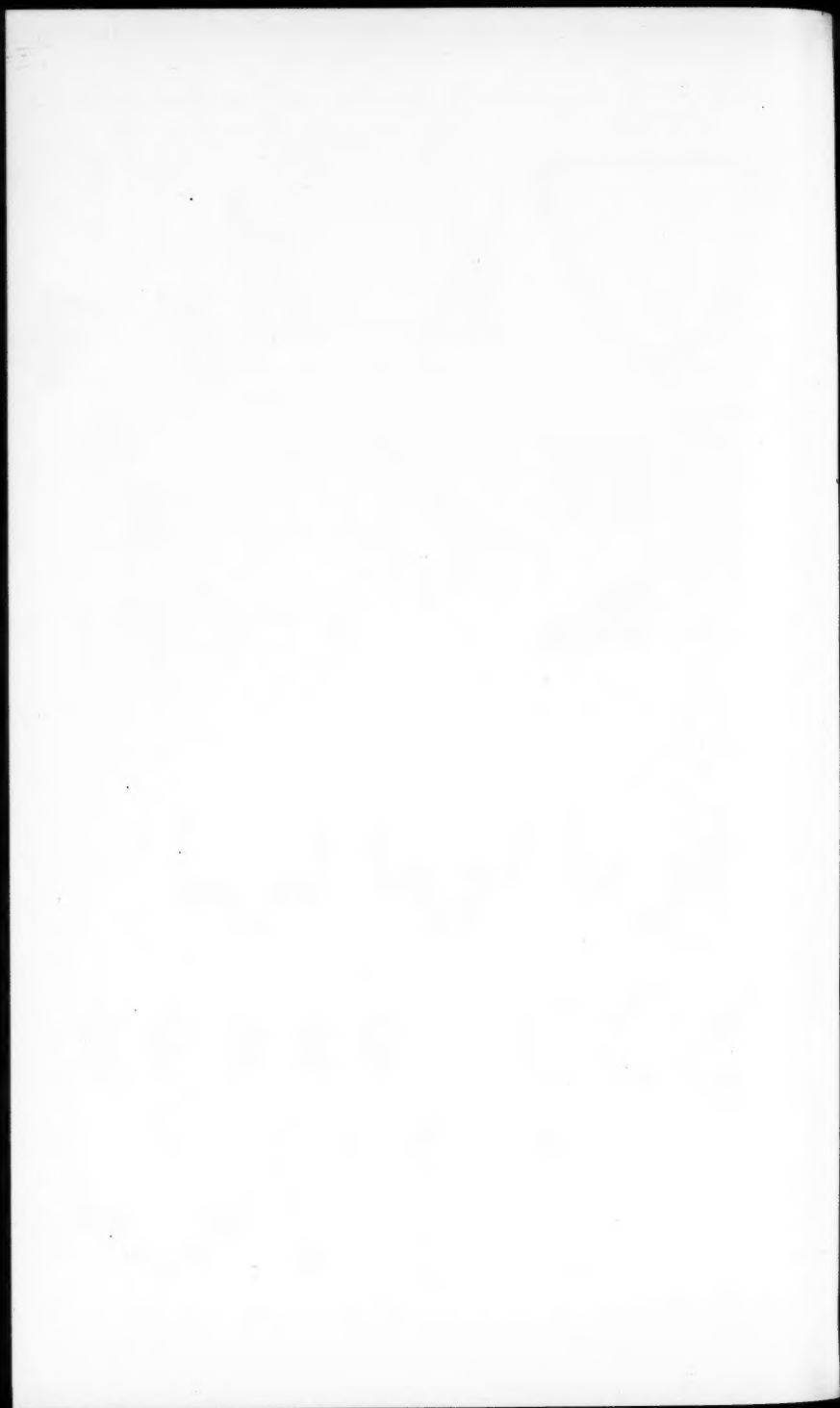


## Strada Florida Agency.



## Shirley Patricia Ashbey





Princes of South Wales buried in the Abbey ; and, furthermore, it will bring to light the remainder of the interesting incised and encaustic tile pavements of the choir, transepts, and presbytery.

2. The careful assorting and stacking away of the moulded and carved stonework, so that it may be seen to advantage, and putting together with cement such fragments of arches, piers, columns, etc., as can be replaced *in situ*, so that visitors to the Abbey may be enabled to see and study the valuable and interesting architectural details which have been discovered, and thus preserving a most instructive and valuable collection of architectural antiquities.

3. The remainder of the cloister-garth should be excavated down to the original level ; and if the consent of the owners of the property and the tenant can be obtained, the whole of the space between the cloister-garth and the west wall of the Abbey should be cleared, and the present small building occupying a portion of the conventual buildings should be removed.

In clearing this portion of the site it may be necessary, and it would be an improvement, to take up the present stone drain crossing the site of the Abbey Church, and relay it with socket-pipes at a lower level.

4. The proposed pathway in front of the west wall of the Abbey should be excavated, and a revetment-wall built against Mr. Arch's garden, so that the approach to the Abbey ruins would be through the great west doorway ; this would not only improve the access to the ruins, but will disclose architectural features of great interest.

5. There are at the back of Mr. Arch's house considerable remains of the monastic buildings, of which I estimate there are from three to four feet of the walls still standing under the overlying mass of *débris* ; if the consent of the owners and occupiers can be obtained, this portion of the Abbey should be cleared and enclosed, and made a part of the ruins which the public could see, thus largely increasing the interest which would be taken by visitors, and offering the increased inducement to the public to visit Strata Florida.

6. It would also be advisable, if funds can be obtained, to erect some place for the custodian, where he would have a fireplace and shelter. A cottage would be best, but of course this must depend upon the amount of funds obtained for carrying out the works I have suggested.

I consider that to carry out all the above suggestions a sum of at least £300 will be required ; but as they can be done from time to time, and in the order indicated, your Committee may, as funds come in, undertake some portion of the work ; and I strongly recommend that Sections 1 and 2 be done as soon as the weather admits of the resumption of the operations at Strata Florida.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Town Clerk's Office, Aberystwith.

*The Treasurer in Account with Subscribers to the Strata  
Florida Excavation Fund.*

RECEIPTS.

1888.	£	s.	d.	Brought forward	£116	3	6	
The Marquess of Bute	21	0	0	Dr. Rowland	...	1	0	0
The Bishop of St. David's	5	0	0	R. W. Banks, Esq.	...	5	0	0
The Dean of St. David's	5	0	0	Aug. 31.—From Aberyst-				
The Earl of Powis	5	0	0	with :				
The Earl of Cawdor	5	0	0	F. L. Lloyd Philips, Esq.	...	2	0	0
The Dowager Countess of				Morris Davies, Esq.	...	1	1	0
Lisburne	5	0	0	E. P. Wynne, Esq.	...	1	1	0
Ditto	2	0	0	Thos. Griffiths, Esq.	...	1	1	0
The Earl of Lisburne	5	0	0	Misses Jones	...	1	1	0
Lord Tredegar	5	0	0	D. C. Roberts, Esq.	...	2	2	0
R. H. Wood, Esq.	5	0	0	Mrs. Davies	...	1	1	0
R. W. Banks, Esq.	5	0	0	Mrs. Holcombe	...	0	10	0
Colonel Picton Turbervill	4	0	0	Sept. 8.—Aberystwith sub-				
J. Percy Severn, Esq.	4	2	0	scriptions	...	10	3	0
F. L. Lloyd Philipps, Esq.	3	0	0	Nov. 3.—By Telfer Smith,				
J. Gibson, Esq.	2	2	0	Esq.	...	7	13	0
D. Roberts, Esq.	2	2	0	Cash from collecting box,				
H. Richardes, Esq.	1	1	0	including £1 from Mr.				
G. T. Clark, Esq.	2	0	0	Jenkins, Caerleon	...	5	5	9
Archdeacon Thomas	1	1	0	H. R. Lloyd, Esq.	...	0	10	0
J. Lloyd Griffith, Esq.	1	1	0	Miss Davies, Pantyfedwin	...	0	10	6
Edward Laws, Esq.	2	1	0	Ditto	...	1	3	6
C. Waldron, Esq.	1	1	0	Rev. Lewis Gilbertson	...	1	0	0
Sylvanus Lewis, Esq.	1	1	0	Morgan Lloyd, Esq.	...	1	1	0
D. L. T. Thorne, Esq.	0	10	6	The Vicar's subscription	...	2	3	6
Archdeacon de Winton	1	0	0	Master Arch	...	0	1	0
Thomas Allen, Esq.	3	0	0	Local subscriptions :—				
J. Williams Vaughan, Esq.	2	2	0	Mr. David Williams	...	2	12	6
Edward Owen, Esq.	1	1	0	Mr. Telfer Smith	...	0	16	0
Miss Rowland	1	1	0	Miss Lloyd, Lampeter	...	6	11	6
Rev. T. L. Rowland	1	1	0	Mrs. Morgan, Bont	...	1	1	0
Miss Evans and Miss Jones	1	0	0	Mr. John Jones	...	0	10	0
John Waddingham, Esq.	2	0	0	Mr. Hughes	...	0	1	0
Mr. J. T. Jones	1	1	0	Mrs. Jones, Red Lion	...	0	7	0
J. C. Richardson, Esq.	2	2	0	Mr. Jenkins, Black Lion	...	3	1	6
Rev. Preb. W. H. Davey	1	1	0	Rev. John Bowen	...	0	5	0
J. Willis-Bund, Esq.	2	0	0	Sept 28.—Gate money to				
Rev. Canon Bevan	1	1	0	this date, admission tick-				
Sir Walter Morgan	2	0	0	ets, less wages of care-				
Mrs. Davies	0	10	0	taker	...	4	18	0
Archdeacon Edmondess	1	1	0					
Carried forward	£116	3	6			£181	15	3

## PAYMENTS.

1888.					£	s.	d.
May 28.—S. W. Williams, Esq.	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
June 16.—Jones	...	...	...	...	6	8	0
" S. W. Williams, Esq.	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
" 30.—Ditto	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
" Ditto	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
July 18.—Ditto	...	...	...	...	14	0	0
" 24.—Ditto	...	...	...	...	7	0	0
Aug. 1.—Ditto	...	...	...	...	7	0	0
" 31.—Ditto	...	...	...	...	10	18	6
Sept. 26.—Ditto	...	...	...	...	21	1	0
Nov. 29.—Ditto	...	...	...	...	2	5	6
" Ditto, of Cambrian Archaeological Association	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Sundry payments of Mr. S. W. Williams as per his account, including his travelling and tavern expenses in 1888, £19 : 4 : 10, his services being gratuitous					24	10	3
Dec. 10.—Paid Mr. Williams balance of his account	...	...	...	...	2	15	6
Balance	...	...	...	...	0	16	6
					<hr/> £181 15 3 <hr/>		

Balance, 16s. 6d., since paid to Mr. Morris Davies for Local Committee.

26th December 1888.

Examined with Banker's Pass-Book and Mr. Williams' accounts, and found correct.

D. R. THOMAS.

## CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1888.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Cash in hand, Jan. 1	242	16 7	W. G. Smith, engraving	22	11 0
Arrears of Subscriptions	91	7 0	Ditto, Cowbridge and		
Subscriptions for 1888	151	3 0	Strata Florida	10	10 0
Cowbridge Local Fund	20	5 4	Archdeacon Thomas, dis-		
Pickering and Co., sale			bursements, 1887	2	10 0
of Journal	9	5 3	Ditto, account of Index	20	0 0
Rev. Herbert Williams on			Editors' salary	50	0 0
account of Index	0	7 6	Ditto, disbursements	3	2 9
			Whiting and Co., print-		
			ing Journal, Nos. 16 to		
			20 inclusive	203	14 1
			Meisenbach, photolitho-		
			graphy	6	5 8
			Hill & Co., ditto	1	15 0
			Cattell & Co., ditto	1	9 0
			C. J. Clark, insurance and		
			warehousing stock	3	13 0
			E. Laws, Secretary's dis-		
			bursements	2	17 4
			Strata Florida grant	10	0 0
			Phototype Company	15	0 0
			Treasurer's disbursements	1	11 10
			To balance	160	5 0
	£515	4 8		£515	4 8

Balance in Treasurer's  
hands, Jan. 1, 1889 £160 5 0

*Examined and found correct,*

12th March 1889.

D. R. THOMAS }  
JAMES DAVIES } *Auditors.*

